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••ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Soviet Seeks U. S. Recognition

France Wants 'No Pay' Premier

Argentina Nips a Revolution

League Hears Itself Disrated

A Belle of Bagdad Speaks Out

WILL the United States, under the incoming Administration, establish diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia? Moscow is expectant and receptive, without being confident. Observers who see the American policy in the Far East softening after a shift in the White House are the ones who believe the attitude toward the Soviet may also change. Russia moves its population toward and across the Urals. It wants neither Japan nor China expanding strongly through Mongolia. In the theater of the Far East mighty events are shaping themselves. The Soviet wants to have much to say, while holding relations of understanding with America—But how will it ever reconcile communistic practices with American ideals?

¶ France has difficulty in securing a Government to succeed that of Premier Herriot, resigned. Camille Chautemps attempts to form one, but Chamber of Deputies leaders refuse to modify their debt stand and he gives up. Joseph Paul-Boncour is next, but his attitude of favoring debt installment payment is a heavy handicap. American senators withhold their scheduled assault on France for default, hearing that the Chamber was relenting and would act to save its face. But Paris declares no pay until an agreement like the Lausanne one on reparations—That means France might pay a dime on the dollar.

¶ Argentina imprisons two former Presidents, along with hundreds of other political leaders, and Congress is asked to declare a state of siege. President Augustin P. Justo alleges a plot to overthrow the Government by the party routed in the 1930 revolution. More than 1000 bombs are seized and former Presidents Hipolito Irigoyen and Marcelo T. de Alvear arrested as conspirators. President Justo claims the Radicals plotted wide assassination and destruction. He appears to hold the controlling hand—The Army is with him.

¶ China sees a plenary session of the powerful Kuomintang consider a resolution that stops just short of declaring war on Japan. It calls for concentration of troops along the Manchurian border, assistance to the Manchukuo rebels, and official, nation-wide extension of the anti-Japanese boycott. Earnest backers of the resolution believe it could not hurt China's position in the world's eyes—It is less aggressive than Japan's plan of making war without declaring war.

¶ Italy begins the spending of $130,000,000 to give winter work to 300,000 of its 1,000,000 unemployed. The public projects include roads, bridges, aqueducts, edifices and the electrification of railroads. Premier Mussolini believes Italy stands near the top in handling its employment situation. With the new work under way, the number of absolutely destitute falls almost to normal. He directs every Fascist club to maintain a free spaghetti kitchen for the needy during the winter—And a big bowl of spaghetti strings into a mile of good cheer.

¶ The League of Nations hears smaller nations speak their feeling about it. Mexico, withdrawing to save the $100,000 yearly cost, calls membership a luxury not worth the expense. The Mexican press cites failure of the League to cope with the Sino-Japanese dispute and the war between Bolivia and Paraguay. The League is seen urging peace, refusing to disarm. Chinese leaders, seeing Sir John Simon allowed to block action on the Lytton report, declare the League powerless, but wish to remain in it for a reason—The League is the world's best instrument for broadcasting a nation's troubles.

¶ Germany may seek a moratorium on all foreign debts. Such is the warning to be drawn from a report on economic conditions just issued by the British Embassy in Berlin. The service on these debts is dependent upon foreign trade, and the report cites the "terrible contraction" that brought Germany's favorable trade balance down to $15,600,000 in July. Internally and externally interest rates have already been scaled down. The report sees a time of great difficulty and anxiety ahead—But why should we always feel that the worst is yet to come?

¶ A belle of Bagdad tells the world for the first time. Miss Khatib, a young Iraki, appears at the International Woman's Conference in her home town and delivers the first public address ever heard from a Moslem girl. She discards the veil and wears fashionable European clothes. The subject discussed is Occidental freedom for Oriental women. Bagdad men fill the balcony of the hall and applaud—But of course they may be adamant to the sentiment and merely cheering the show.

Christian Science Program on Air

A FIFTEEN-MINUTE program of questions and answers on Christian Science will be radiocast over Station WEEI in Boston at 1:15 p. m. eastern standard time, on Sunday, Dec. 18. The program, which has been electrically transcribed, was prepared under the supervision of The Christian Science Committee on Publication. The plan has been developed with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

Arabian Finds May Rewrite World Annals

Yale Researcher Uncovers Early Civilization of Forgotten Sealand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 17—Ancient history and geography will apparently have to be rewritten in the light of new evidence uncovered by Dr. Raymond P. Dougherty, professor of Assyriology and Babylonian literature at Yale University. In exploring 20 centuries of Oriental history, written upon clay and stone, Dr. Dougherty has found that there was a country, comprising an extensive portion of the Arabian peninsula, known as the Sealand which influenced both politically and culturally the early civilizations of Biblical times.

Lost to historians and geographers for more than 2500 years, the Sealand has been revealed by Dr. Dougherty's researches as an Arabian nation of unusual strength which played a major rôle in the history of southwestern Asia for 2000 years, beginning with about 2500 B. C. Heretofore no Arabian civilization has been considered in the delineation of the ancient cultures of the Tigris-Euphrates Valley.

Concepts of Divinity

The results of Dr. Dougherty's researches in this field will be contained in Volume XIX of the Yale Oriental Series. It was found that the Sealanders had attained an advanced idea of divinity including such conceptions as absoluteness, beneficence, mercy and so on. The existence of these ideals in the Sealand, Dr. Dougherty says, constitutes an influence which cannot be ignored in an attempt to trace the origin of Hebrew religious concepts; at least a part of early Hebrew worship may have been due to some sort of contact with that section of Arabia known as the Sealand.

"We have been accustomed to think of the Tigris-Euphrates valley as the unrivaled arena of cultural and political activities in southwestern Asia," the report says, "but it now begins to appear that another viewpoint is thrusting itself upon our consideration."

Disconnected References

One of the main difficulties in arriving at a proper understanding of the nature of the Sealand is the fact that one must depend upon indirect evidence, Dr. Dougherty points out. No deciphered documents of undoubted Sealand origin, are available at the present time, and the only source of information concerning the Sealand is the cuneiform references left, disconnectedly in numerous texts by the Babylonians and Assyrians.

It is by the careful comparison and correlation of all these references that this new conception of the Sealand's geographical location and political importance has been gained. This study shows that the Sealand was preëminently an Arabian region, which will affect the present interpretation of Arabia's place in ancient history, making necessary a new estimate of Arabia's influence through its inhabitants, the Sealanders.

Cuneiform passages of geographical import point to the northern part of Arabia as the chief domain of the Sealand. These topographical statements show that the Sealand extended along the eastern shore of Arabia as far as Bahrain, that a Sealand king "descended," presumably from the more elevated region of Arabia, in order that he might invade the Tigris-Euphrates valley, and that Sargon of Agade had his booty from Mediterranean lands brought home by way of the Sealand, i. e., by way of northern Arabia.

THE MONITOR INDEX

SATURDAY, DEC. 17, 1932

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 13
News of Sports—Page 4
Financial News—Pages 10 and 11

FEATURES

Events Tonight 2
Radio Programs 3
Book Reviews and Literary News 6
Interior Decoration and Antiques 7
Educational 8
The Home Forum 9
No Change of Administration
[With German Translation]
News of Art, Music and the Theater 12
Daily Features 14
Editorials 16

THINGS PRESENT

Some good dry ammunition will be found in "Repeal the Law? Or Mend Our Ways?" and in "Sales Tax or Beer Sales Tax?" on the Editorial page.

Four letters to the Parent column on the Educational page share helpful experiences of our readers. And do not turn the page without reading "Word Families."

Those who enjoy the nice distinctions between poetry and prose will not wish to miss a word of "Unique in Literature" on the Home Forum page.

The Saturday Word a Day feature is resumed today, thanks to the requests of a large number of readers.

AND THINGS TO COME

Monday brings the Children's page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," and more "Hymnal Notes."

The Rime-O-Grams next week will be based on the Psalms.

UNITED STATES HOPES TO EASE DEBT SITUATION

Difficulties of French in Reaching Agreement Are Recognized

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17—The American Government's present attitude on war debts is apparently dictated by a strong desire to ease France's position, facilitate the return of M. Edouard Herriot or an associate of his to office, and pave the way to a compromise over the defaulted Dec. 15 payments.

Diplomatic information from Paris convinced the Administration that no other ministerial combination than one closely resembling that led by M. Herriot is possible with the present makeup of the Chamber of Deputies. And there was strong confidence that if M. Herriot returns soon to office, or permits one of his associates to form a Cabinet, it will be over the bridge of a debt compromise.

In this hope, President Hoover's message to Congress has been held up, and again today Congress gave a striking example of self-discipline by refraining in general from the debts debate which many Senators are eager to begin. This restraint is more significant because it has not been imposed by order of the Administration.

Unusual Restraint Shown

Yesterday when Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi refrained from delivering the strong speech he had prepared, it was not because he had been silenced, but because the last-minute information he had requested from the Department of State led him to think discussion at this time would seriously endanger international good will.

France, according to several Administration spokesmen, is likely to find on second thought that the extreme position of the Chamber of Deputies is more dangerous to France than to anybody else. Already the Chamber is being warned that repudiation or default, when extended to the Treaty of Versailles or to Germany's financial obligations, becomes definitely dangerous to France.

Indeed, according to advices in the State Department, many French critics have pointed out that if the Chamber's position is not speedily altered, it will knock the props out from under the treaty structure which France so laboriously attempts to uphold in Europe.

This expectation of a change of opinion in the French Parliament, however, is not the only consideration producing restraint here, and by many experienced authorities an early alteration is not looked for very

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

French Parties Fail to Agree On Debt Policy

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Dec. 17—Hopes of quick conciliatory solution of the French political crisis and the war debt problem dominating it sustained a serious setback yesterday. After a desperate effort to persuade leaders of the Chamber of Deputies to modify their stand against payment of the American debt installment now overdue, M. Camille Chautemps, Minister of the Interior in the late Government, was forced to tell President Lebrun that his attempt at conciliation had failed.

The President thereupon asked M. Joseph Paul-Boncour to form a new Cabinet. The feeling here, however, is that he, like M. Chautemps, was too closely allied with M. Edouard Herriot's policy in favor of payment of debts to be able successfully to overcome parliamentary and public sentiment which is more than ever opposed to resumption of payments.

The more conciliatory attitude displayed by the United States Congress leaders yesterday is appreciated here but failed to modify Parliament's view that it was as a consequence of the Hoover moratorium that France is entitled to the same treatment Germany received at Lausanne, namely a 90 per cent reduction in its obligations. At the present there appears to be little chance of any French Government being authorized to make further payments until some such settlement has been reached.

Hutchins Defends Valid School Costs

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 17—A defense of public education and its costs against current retrenchment drives was made by Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, in a talk to the Union League Club yesterday.

The movement for retrenchment, so far as it means a refusal to pay for "bad, stupid, dishonest and wasteful government," was praised by the university president. But he added:

"I cannot escape the feeling that politicians are directing public attention to the schools in order to divert it from themselves, and that the schools are under attack quite as much because they are easy to attack as because they deserve it."

If expenditures for public education must be temporarily reduced, a condition he granted for the sake of argument, Dr. Hutchins urged that reductions should be so managed that noninstructional costs be cut to the absolute minimum.

Germany Found Facing Need To Suspend All Foreign Debt

Warning of Possibility of Moratorium Is Conveyed to British Government in Berlin Embassy's Report on German Economic Conditions

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—An outright warning that "the possibility of a moratorium must be envisaged" on all German foreign debts is contained in the annual report on economic conditions in Germany just completed by the British Embassy in Berlin.

The report, written by Mr. J. W. F. Thelwall, commercial counselor of the Embassy, covers the year to September, 1932.

Carefully examining the situation, Mr. Thelwall comes to the conclusion that Germany's foreign trade position is "somewhat precarious." He points out that the entire economic program of Germany over the last year has been keyed to the protection of the Reichsmark. He draws a striking picture of the economic difficulties which face German economics and declares that the coming months "will again be a time of great difficulty and anxiety, however high one may rate the powers of endurance of the German people, and in spite of a certain immunity to the effects of shock which the events of the past year have conferred upon them. Unfortunately, to the economic and financial problems have been added international political questions of an extremely controversial nature."

Pointing out that the service on foreign debts is dependent upon the foreign trade, the report underlines the "terrible contraction" which permitted Germany's favorable trade balance to decline to 66,000,000 marks ($15,600,000 at 23.6) for July, 1932.

The precarious factors are emphasized in the report when Mr. Thelwall declares that "either a revival in German trade or the rise in the price of primary commodities which, on general grounds, is so much to be desired, would wipe out for the time being the balance in Germany's favor until subsequent exports redressed it. A point of less difficulty and which already is being dealt with is the scaling down of interest rates, internally and externally. As far as the present German Government is concerned, no interference in this matter need be apprehended on its part and it will evidently be left to be arranged between debtor and creditor. Not until all these preparatory steps

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

SOONG DENIES PART IN NEW BOYCOTT PLAN

Nanking Not Back of Party Proposal, Says Acting Premier

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Dec. 17—Mr. T. V. Soong, Acting Premier in Nanking, interviewed by the Monitor correspondent, denied the report circulated yesterday at Nanking declaring that he had sponsored a resolution urging extreme anti-Japanese action.

The resolution was introduced by Dr. C. C. Wu and eight other Cantonese and was regarded as purely a political measure, with little likelihood of passage.

The error in circulating the report arose from the fact that Mr. Soong and the others mentioned as sponsors are members of the committee which must approve the resolutions for submission to the Kuomintang plenary session. In this capacity they permitted the resolution to appear before the plenary session, but did not approve its contents.

Government support of military and economic action against Japan, which stops just short of declaring war, was provided in the resolution, which says that the Government and Kuomintang should officially direct and extend a nation-wide anti-Japanese boycott, should concentrate troops along the Manchurian borders for defensive and possibly aggressive action and should afford the utmost assistance to the Manchurian volunteers.

Such action is described as less than Japan has already taken without declaring war and therefore will not prevent the Government leaving the dispute in the hands of the League of Nations, which is recommended because "although the League is powerless, it is the world's best broadcasting instrument."

The resolution declares that the League is merely playing for time in the Sino-Japanese dispute, hoping that the internal weakness of both nations may soon make compromise acceptable. Under these circumstances China can expect no positive outside assistance, it alleges, and must plan an offensive and defensive campaign along the lines proposed.

The sponsors argued that the Chinese position at Geneva would not be weakened by the adoption of such a campaign, since the Chinese delegation had already admitted that the Government was supporting the boycott and the proposals were "much milder than the Japanese aggression."

Coal Mine to Pay College Boy's Bills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo.—It isn't much of a coal mine, but it is making enough money to put its one-man mining crew back in college in February. Waldo Wright, a senior in the Missouri College of Agriculture, had to quit school last summer because he could no longer pay his way. His only asset at the time was an old truck.

He secured an old, abandoned mine about 15 miles north of Columbia, where the College of Agriculture is located, and, with the truck as his sole equipment, went into the coal business.

Wright dug a tunnel 35 feet back into the hill and there he has worked all fall—taking out coal. He has found that he can mine about 200 bushels a day.

When he gets a truck load he drives to Columbia and sells it. He says his only handicap is that he can't mine enough to fill all of his orders.

Up to the present Wright has had to turn his profits into paying for his mine, but for the next two months his earnings are going to be "pure velvet," he says. Then he will reënter school and hire an expert miner to take out his coal.

FILIPINOS WAIT WHILE SENATE WRANGLES BILL

Independence Issue About Where It Was, With No End in Sight

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17—The uncertain course of senatorial action on Philippine independence, with the possibility of a presidential veto, left the fate of the 12,000,000 islanders still in the balance after a continuation of debate on the independence bill today.

The Senate took up the thread of yesterday's discussion which was characteristic of the wavering course which the debate has followed all along; it saw a new exhibition of dilatory tactics, voted to reverse one of its own earlier decisions and finally set the stage for resumption of debate today, with the issue just about where it had been any time in the past fortnight.

Hitherto, obstructionist tactics have been confined to opponents of Philippine independence, led particularly by Senator Royal S. Copeland (D.) of New York, who piled his desk with a stack of law books recently and made a four-hour nonstop speech with their assistance. Whether as the result of this address, or because of a real change of heart, the Senate finally voted 45 to 31 against the Broussard amendment, giving independence in eight years, which it had approved Wednesday by 40 to 38. Then by a viva voce the Senate adopted the Cutting-Hawes amendment for a longer transition period.

At this point, a new snag appeared in what had promised to be quick action. Senator James F. Byrnes (D.) of South Carolina offered an amendment striking out the plebiscite provision of the Cutting-Hawes bill, and Senator Huey Long (D.) of Louisiana rose to defend it. Sugar lobbyists of Louisiana are playing a leading rôle in the fight to give the Philippines independence, so as to erect a tariff wall against Philippine sugar. In the Senate, Mr. Long and his colleague, Senator Edwin S. Broussard (D.) of Louisiana, are spokesmen for the independence drive.

The proposal to eliminate the plebiscite feature was rejected by two votes, 33 to 35. Mr. Long thereupon proceeded to talk the day out with a speech of almost two hours, which finally led the wearied Senate to recess. The burden of Mr. Long's harangue was that the Filipinos should not have the right to decide by plebiscite, because "Wall Street" would buy up the election. The galleries enjoyed Mr. Long's declamation as always, but Senate seats were almost vacant.

Mexico to Push 'Movie' Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—President Rodrigues has initiated a concerted move to boost the country's motion picture industry by sending a message to all state governors asking them to encourage legislation providing that all theaters will show Mexican-made films at least one day a week. The President, while Governor of Lower California for 10 years, visited Los Angeles a number of times where he inspected motion picture studios, made close friendships with leading producers and studied the industry closely.

The recent visit of Mr. Joseph Schenck, Los Angeles movie producer, to Mexico City, is also significantly interpreted. The Federal Senate has a similar measure under study but it is the opinion of these legislators that such legislation falls properly under the jurisdiction of the state law-making bodies.

The movement to aid the national film industry does not contemplate a further increase of import duties on foreign made films which in the opinion of distributors and theater owners are already too heavy.

BEER BOOSTERS RUN AFOUL OF CONSTITUTION

Increase in Content to 4 P. C. Brings Charge of Nullification

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 — The constitutionality of 4 per cent beer —3.2 per cent by weight—became the primary concern of House members today as it developed that the impending beer battle will be fought along this line.

With the issue clearly defined by the last-minute increase in the bill's provisions for maximum alcoholic content, drys concentrated their attack on the charge of nullification while wets sought refuge in the argument that Congress has the right to interpret the Eighteenth Amendment's prohibition against intoxicants as it may see fit.

Although the bill was reported from the Ways and Means Committee under the guise of a revenue measure, even wets are disposed to admit this was a subterfuge. And the most extreme claims as to its revenue potentialities are not considered to justify its passage in most circles.

Had the committee reported a bill providing for 2.75 per cent beer by weight there would have been a considerable number of drys disposed to make this concession to wets in return for probable revenue.

They did not consider it proved that beer of such alcoholic content was intoxicating and were disposed to take the view that it would not have been an obvious attempt at nullification of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Real Beer Now in Open

But it is no longer a question of mild beer as a means of obtaining some revenue. When the committee jumped the percentage to 3.2 per cent by weight, or 4 per cent by volume, they changed the entire picture. The House is now to vote on real beer.

At last the beer advocates have come out into the open and made it evident what they are seeking. They have accepted the constitutionality challenge, but by so doing they have unquestionably weakened their chances of securing legal beer at the present session of Congress.

The measure is considered certain to pass the House even with the 4 per cent beer provision. But acceptance by the Senate, traditionally concerned with constitutionalities more than the House, would appear to have become much more doubtful than it was before.

The actual issue involved in the beer measure began to crystallize today as soon as copies of the four different reports on the measure

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Scores of Arrests In Argentina As Plot Is Uncovered

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Dec. 17 (AP)—Two former presidents and hundreds of other political leaders were prisoners today as Argentina's 10-months-old constitutional Government asked Congress to declare a state of siege for 30 days.

Such action was sought in order that rigorous measures might be taken to avert the overthrow of President Justo by the party ousted in the 1930 revolution.

Hipolito Irigoyen, President from 1916 to 1922 and from 1928 to 1930, was imprisoned again on Martin Garcia Island, at the mouth of the Uruguay River. Marcelo T. de Alvear, President from 1922 to 1928; Honorio Puerredon, former Ambassador to the United States, and other radical chieftains were detained on the warship Vienticinco de Mayo in the outer harbor.

A succession of bomb seizures last night was climaxed by the arrest of the retired Lieut.-Col. Atilio Cattaneo and his confession of leadership in a nation-wide subversive plot. The Government immediately imprisoned every outstanding radical. An accidental explosion revealed a store of 1000 bombs in Flores, a suburb. Occupants of the house fled, but a list of names was found and the arrests began.

Estates of Chang Given to Farmers

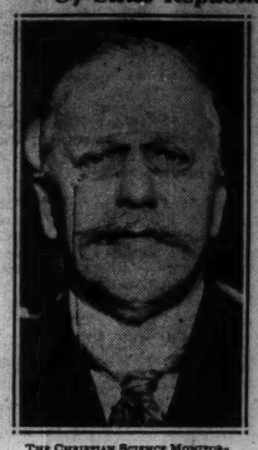
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MUKDEN, Manchuria—The Manchukuo Government has set aside 2500 acres of rich land in this province, formerly owned by the government of Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang, to be distributed in small plots to farmers willing to grow cotton.

A survey has revealed that Manchuria consumes 80,000,000 catties (a catty is 1 1-3 pounds) of raw cotton annually, whereas the maximum production in any year was 20,000,000 catties. The Government expresses the belief that Manchuria can readily grow enough raw cotton for its own needs with a possible surplus for export.

Plans are announced to establish agricultural experiment stations at Mukden, Hailung, Tungliao and Tahushan, all in South Manchuria, which will concentrate attention in the near future upon the growth of raw cotton. Agricultural experts say that South Manchuria can be developed into a leading cotton-growing area.

New Chief Executive Of Swiss Republic



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Keystone-Underwood

EDMOND SCHULTHESS

Vice-President During the Past Year, Who Has Been Elected by the Federal Assembly President of Switzerland for the Year 1933.

Soviet Policy In East Found One of Waiting

Manchuria From Russian Angle Is Discussed by World Affairs Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIVERSIDE, Calif., Dec. 17—The Manchurian problem from the Russian angle was discussed by the Institute of World Affairs at the closing meeting of its tenth session yesterday.

Prince A. Lobanov-Rostovsky, a Russian, now an associate professor at the University of California at Los Angeles, discussed "Russia's Aims in Asia and the Pacific."

Under Soviet Russia's Five-Year Plan, he declared, there has been a remarkable shifting of population toward the Far East by continuous colonization of Siberia. The vast region on both sides of the Ural Mountains is becoming industrialized. It is inevitable, the speaker said, that industrially and economically Russia will be in a position to assert a great influence in the Far East because that part of the world is ceasing to be distant from her center of population and endeavor.

From the Soviet angle, he said, there are but two questions of interest in the Manchurian situation. First, not to allow any power to expand through Mongolia and menace those vital centers of economic development. Second, to retain control of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

To Russia, the matter of who possesses Manchuria is of minor importance, he declared. The important question is that the railroad should run under Russian control. Both the pressure exerted by the Japanese in Manchuria and the colonization in Manchuria by the Chinese are formidable to Russia.

The Soviets are obviously waiting to see who will be definite master of the situation. Whatever the solution may be, it is obvious that Russia will have a voice in it, concluded the speaker.

Dr. Hugh McDowall Clokie, Stanford University, speaking on the foreign policies of British Dominions, pointed out that the Dominions are "tugging at Great Britain, with her world-wide obligations" to center her attention not upon European affairs but upon the Pacific area.

In closing the institute, Dr. Rufus B. von KleinSmid, chancellor, announced that Dean Henry F. Grady, of the College of Commerce, University of California, would be the director for the 1933 conference, which, it is anticipated, will be held in Riverside.

Chinese Bring Peace to Tongs

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO—There will be no tong war in San Francisco's Chinatown. The Chinese General Peace Association has spoken.

Mr. William J. Quinn, chief of police, revealed this fact after receiving a short note, as follows:

"Last night we called a meeting as per your order. The Wong Family and the Four Families accepted the invitation and will keep peace." Immediately upon receiving this notice Chief Quinn withdrew his special duty men who had been detailed to Chinatown since rumors of an outbreak between the Wongs and the Four Families were started.

"When the Chinese General Peace Association says there will be peace, there will be peace," he explained. The announcement of the association not only ended a tense feeling among the Chinese here, but in every city in which members of the two groups live, as the decision of the arbitration body is effective everywhere.

SEASON OF OPERA OMITTED IN BOSTON

At a meeting of the Boston Opera Association yesterday it was decided it is inadvisable to arrange for a season of opera this year.

The association will continue its organization and will mail to the guarantors a statement of the reasons which caused it to reach this decision.

RUSSIA SEES NEW HOPE IN ROOSEVELT

Regards Recognition as Being Brought Closer by His Election

SOVIET OFFICIALS STUDY SITUATION

Would Not, They Say, Reject Halfway Measure, Such as Trade Commission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Although no public statement on the long-quiescent subject of Soviet-American relations followed Mr. Roosevelt's election, the prospective change of administration in Washington has aroused at least modest satisfaction in Moscow.

"There is at least one good thing about Soviet-American relations—they cannot change for the worse," was the remark of one high Soviet official in an interview.

Rightly or wrongly Mr. Hoover was regarded here as an unswerving and implacable opponent of more cordial Soviet-American relations. Moscow's attitude toward the Russian policy of his successor may be described as expectant and receptive, if not overoptimistic.

As a result of talks with responsible spokesmen for Soviet foreign policy your correspondent is able to offer the following résumé of the Soviet attitude on various points which will presumably come up in the event that the new Administration decides to inaugurate any changes in the traditional American policy of abstaining from official intercourse with the Soviet Union.

The belief prevails in Soviet official circles that there is small likelihood that any considerable part of the war debts in general will ever be paid, and Russian debts to America are of war-time origin. The Soviet Government, however, adheres to its previously expressed willingness to negotiate with American representatives on the question of these debts, reserving its right to present counter-claims for damage allegedly caused by American participation in intervention in north Russia and Siberia. Whether any payment will be made in settlement of the debts would seem to depend chiefly upon whether the granting of new American credits is closely linked up with the settlement of old debts.

New Credits Enter In

The granting of compensation for nationalized or confiscated American property will also in all probability be linked up to some extent with the possibility of obtaining new credits. There is also the possibility of settlements with individual firms, such as already occurred with the General Electric Company, of America, which found the new orders which the Soviet Government placed with it sufficiently profitable to make it worth while to forgo old debts.

The Soviet Government will not expel the Communist International from the Soviet Union, and there seems no prospect that the All-Union Communist Party will not in the future, as formerly, take an active part in the deliberations of the International. The Soviet Government will, however, be found ready to give an undertaking that no Soviet citizen who goes to America on a political, commercial, industrial or any other sort of state mission will engage in any propaganda or political activity while he is in the United States.

The Soviet viewpoint on the Far Eastern question has been authoritatively outlined to your correspondent as follows: The Soviet statesmen were frankly surprised and disappointed when America made no effort to establish contact or to extend diplomatic support to the Soviet Union last spring, when the menace of Japanese aggression, not only against Soviet interests in Manchuria, but even against Soviet territory was taken quite seriously here.

May Recognize Manchukuo

It is possible that recognition of the Manchukuo state may become necessary, from the Soviet standpoint, although every effort is being made to delay this step, at least until there is some indication of the Russian policy of the new Administration. American recognition would have a strengthening and stiffening effect on Soviet policy vis-a-vis Japan.

In regard to the formal procedure which might lead up to a resumption of Soviet-American relations the Soviet Government would naturally prefer immediate full and unconditional recognition. It would not, however, reject any proposal which the American Government might make as a sort of halfway step toward recognition, such as the appointment of a commissioner or a trade delegation. Such moves, in the opinion of the Soviet authorities, would have little effect on trade and no effect at all on larger political questions, such as Soviet Far Eastern policy. As one high Soviet official put the problem to your correspondent:

"The appointment of a trade representative or mission may have been reasonable enough as a first stage to recognition in the first years of the Soviet régime, when the period of armed intervention was barely over. But it seems a superfluous waste of time now, when the Soviet régime has existed for 15 years, when the main features of its political and economic system are quite well known and when there can be no reasonable doubt in regard to its stability."

BEER BOOSTERS RUN AFOUL OF CONSTITUTION

(Continued from Page 1)

from the Ways and Means Committee began to circulate.

Of these, two were dry, one being signed by three Democrats and the other by three Republicans who voted against the bill in committee. The wet majority reported was signed by 11 Democrats and six Republicans. Representative Allen T. Treadway of Massachusetts made an individual report in which he explained that although he had voted against the measure in committee he would support it on the floor.

Intoxicating, Minorities Hold

Both of the minority dry reports took the position that 4 per cent beer is intoxicating, and therefore illegal under the Constitution, and held they could not support the measure and remain true to their oaths of office.

The Republican minority view, signed by Representative Willis C. Hawley of Oregon and concurred in by Representatives Frank Crowther of New York and Charles B. Timberlake of Colorado, said:

"I do not believe that the Government should obtain revenue through the violation of the Constitution and by legalization of beverages which produce intoxication. . . . I believe the budget should be balanced, but that legitimate sources of revenue legal under the Constitution should furnish the necessary money."

The Democratic minority report signed by Representatives Heartsill Ragon of Arkansas, Jere Cooper of Tennessee and Morgan D. Sanders of Texas followed the same line, adding that the proposed bill "is not only a violation of the Constitution of the United States, but of the Democratic platform, which calls for the 'sale of beer and other beverages of such alcoholic content as is permissible under the Constitution.'"

The majority report set forth at the outset as an uncontroverted fact that "there has been a considerable change of sentiment on the part of a majority of the people of this country with reference to the question of prohibition since the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment."

It explained that in raising the permissible alcoholic content they had in mind a more desirable beverage "which would be consumed more generally than 2.75 per cent beer" and would therefore produce more revenue.

SOCIAL SET KEEPS TO COUNTRY HOUSES

A tendancy of members of Boston's social set to live the year round at their country estates rather than open their town houses during the winter is noted in the newly issued 1933 Boston Blue Book. Many town houses have been closed and a large turnover in apartment dwellers is noted in the volume. The residence changes affect 35 per cent of the names.

The book is a survey of the better residential sections of Boston, Brookline, Cambridge, Chestnut Hill and Milton. The names are listed alphabetically and by streets. In addition, the publishers, Sampson & Murdock Co., Inc., have included club memberships, hotel residents, theater diagrams, as well as other information.

GERMANY FOUND FACING NEED OF DEBT HOLIDAY

(Continued from Page 1)

have been completed and there is no danger of a raid on the exiguous holdings of the Reichsbank in gold and foreign exchange can the German Government lift its stringent and complicated exchange restrictions, an operation of some delicacy which can probably be carried through only gradually.

The steps which the Reich Government has taken to control foreign exchange constitute "as perfect a machine as it is humanly possible to construct for forcing into Germany and keeping there a maximum of foreign exchange, while permitting a minimum to go out."

"Needless to say," the report continues, "it is a tremendous obstacle to foreign business of all kinds and is particularly hard on importers, who have to be content with a much-reduced turnover and are prevented from introducing fresh business, but it has so far fulfilled its main object, which is to prevent the fall below a certain level of the much-diminished stocks of gold and foreign exchange in the hands of the Reichsbank. It has proved to possess sufficient elasticity for the arrangement of clearing schemes in a number of cases and for the allotment of as much as 700 marks a month to tourists to certain countries.

"It may well be asked why Germany took upon herself the hard and painful task of fighting for the maintenance of a gold currency under these circumstances. There are two main reasons: first, that she is a large debtor in gold currency internally and externally, a devaluation of the mark would make her burden in this respect unbearable; secondly, that the German nation has, after the experiences of inflation, become extremely suspicious of any currency policy, except strict adherence to gold, however well such alternative might appear to be devised and controlled."

A clear picture of the situation in industry is presented in the statistics quoted from the German Market Research Institute. Industrial production in the middle of this year stood at 62 per cent of the 1913 level and at 53.8 per cent of the 1928 level. Mr. Thelwall emphasizes the part now played by the Reich in industry, due to extensive subsidies and an increasing forced interest in industrial concerns which accrued through Government reconstruction of the banks following tht Kreditanstalt crash in 1931.

Serious Risk

The report declares that the extent of the Reich's industrial and commercial interest is not subject to complete statistical analysis. It emphasizes, however, that "serious risk is contained in the guarantees provided by the Reich, which amounted to 1,564,000,000 marks on April 1, 1932." They were distributed as follows:

Agriculture	389,000,000 marks
Industry and trade	689,000,000 marks
Shipping and transport	76,000,000 marks
Housing and settlement	176,000,000 marks
Banks	349,000,000 marks
Miscellaneous	6,000,000 marks

The economic difficulties which the Government itself faces are reflected in the total of deficits accruing since 1928, which stood at 1,690,000,000 marks on March 31, 1932.

Regarding the economic program of the von Papen Government which embraced the issuance of tax remission certificates to stimulate industry the report says: "While it is too early to criticize definitely a scheme only the broad outlines of which have been made public in a speech, it would, nevertheless, seem that the means contemplated for raising some 2,000,0000,000 marks represent a somewhat risky speculation on future developments and inevitably place a heavy burden on future German budgets."

STEARNS CONDEMNS GRAND JURY SYSTEM

Immediate abolishment of the Grand Jury system in Massachusetts on the grounds that it has outlived its usefulness and would be a saving to the Commonwealth, is urged by Dr. A. Warren Stearns, Massachusetts Commissioner of Correction. His recommendation follows his recent refusal to permit the Grand Jury to inspect state institutions under his supervision.

Dr. Stearns cited the Wickersham Commission report recommending abolition of the grand jury system. He said that "there is an effort now being made to reduce the cost of government. The grand jury system is an expensive one, and being of no value to the Commonwealth, should be dispensed with. I know of no better time in which to start the movement than the present."

DRIVE REACHES $13,451 FOR NEWSBOYS' FUND

Contributions totaling $13,451 were received up to yesterday by the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation in its campaign for $49,000 to continue its work during the coming year, according to a statement issued by Judge John F. Perkins of the Juvenile Court, general chairman of the emergency budget committee.

The soliciting committee now numbers 65 members, five persons having just volunteered to help in the campaign. Eleven members were added last week. Contributions may be made to Mr. James J. Phelan, treasurer of the fund, at 80 Congress Street.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Snow, possibly heavy, tonight and Sunday; slowly rising temperature; fresh north to east winds; minimum temperature tonight near 18.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy, followed by snow late tonight or Sunday; slowly rising temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Snow, probably heavy, tonight and Sunday; slowly rising temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Northeast gales over south portion and increasing northeast winds becoming strong on Sunday over north portion; overcast weather with snow or rain tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	28	28	Montreal	-6	-4
Bismarck	10	22	Nantucket	20	30
Boston	1	12	New Orleans	28	42
Buffalo	10	20	New York	16	22
Calgary	18	24	Norfolk, Va.	32	32
Charleston	34	46	North Platte	2	22
Chicago	6	12	Philadelphia	20	24
Cincinnati	12	12	Phoenix, Ariz.	34	58
Denver	18	46	Pittsburgh	18	18
Eastport, Me.	-4	8	Portland, Me.	0	10
Hatteras	54	54	Raleigh	22	30
Honolulu, T.H.	80	80	St. Louis	12	12
7 p.m. Dec. 17	76	..	St. Paul	8	10
Helena, Mont.	10	14	Salt Lake City	12	20
Huron, S. D.	6	24	San Francisco	44	50
Jacksonville	56	66	SantaFe, N.M.	10	24
Kansas City	10	12	Seattle	38	46
Key West	72	82	Tampa	66	80
Los Angeles	50	64	Washington	18	22
Memphis	12	14	Wichita, Kan.	10	22
Miami, Fla.	74	80	Williston, N.D.	12	16

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Dec. 17. B—Maximum Dec. 16.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 1:49 p. m., Sunday 2:26 a. m.
Height of tide 9.3 feet, 8.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:43 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Harvard Instrumental Clubs: Concert, followed by dance, Commander Hotel, Cambridge, 8:15.

Massachusetts Schoolmasters' Club: Dinner meeting, address, "An Individual's Responsibility in the Present Crisis," by the Rev. Dr. James Gordon Gilkey, University Club, Trinity Place, 6:30.

Harvard Dramatic Club: Closing performance of "Circumstantial Evidence." Pi Eta Theater, 49 Boylston Street, Cambridge, 8:30.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Brand in der Oper" (Fire in the Opera), film. At 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.

Concerts to Come

Saturday evening, Dec. 17, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Dec. 18, at the Boston Art Club, the Boston Flute Players Club.

Sunday afternoon, Dec. 18, in Symphony Hall, the "Messiah" by the Handel and Haydn Society.

Tuesday evening, Dec. 20, in the Assembly Room of the Women's Republican Club, a concert by the Apollo Club.

Thursday evening, Dec. 22, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Friday afternoon, Dec. 23, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Friday afternoon, Dec. 30, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday evening, Dec. 31, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Children's Museum of Boston: Concert by Eighteenth Century Symphony in costume, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5.

Boston Public Library: Illustrated reading, Dickens' "Christmas Carol," by Mr. Edward F. Payne, president of Boston Branch, Dickens' Fellowship, 3:30. Concert by Jewish Symphony Orchestra, Prof. S. Braslavsky, conducting, 8. Both events, lecture hall, Boylston Street. Open to public.

Ford Hall Forum: Address, "The Capitalist Collapse and Our Educational Values," by Sir Norman Angell, also musical program, Ford Hall, Ashburton Place, 7:30.

Community Church of Boston: Meeting, address, "Is America Heading for Revolution?" by Mr. Kirby Page, editor of The World Tomorrow, also music, Symphony Hall, 10:30.

Junior Hadassah: Meeting, Hotel Statler, 2:30.

Old South Forum: Address, "How the Cinema Can Serve," by Prof. William C. Orton of Smith College, Old South Meeting House, Washington and Milk Street, 3:15.

Young Men's Hebrew Association: Concert and open forum, talk on "The Escape From Poverty," by Prof. Thomas Nixon Carver, Seaver Street and Humboldt Avenue, Roxbury, 8:30.

Boston Ethical Society: Meeting, address, "This New Freedom," by Dr. Helen I. D. McGillicuddy, George W. Brown Hall, 296 Huntington Avenue, 11.

Children's Theater of Boston: Motion picture lecture, "The Human Side of the Byrd Expedition," by Lieut. Charles E. Lofgren, Temple Israel Meeting House, Longwood Avenue and Riverway, 3.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Miss Mae Taylor, soprano; Mr. Albion Metcalf, pianist, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, accompanist; Fenway Court, 2. Open to public.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Brand in der Oper" (Fire in the Opera), film. At 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.

EVENTS MONDAY

Boston Ruskin Club: Christmas musical, Mme. Luisa Tosi, graduate of Royal Conservatory, Milan, lecture hall, Boston Public Library, Boylston Street, 3.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture, "The Beaver and Muskrat at Home," 2:30; Senior Indian Lore Club meeting, 4. Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Lowell Institute: Lecture in series, "The Russian Experience," by Edward S. Mason, Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8. Open to public.

"Current Events" lecture by Mrs. Jackson Fleming, benefit Elizabeth Peabody House, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 11.

D. A. R. Old North Chapter: Meeting, Hotel Statler, 1.

Women's City Club of Boston: Informal musicale, 40 Beacon Street, 3.

Boston Congregational Ministers: Meeting, pre-Christmas sermon by Rev. Herrick, Andover-Newton Theological Seminary president, Pilgrim Hall, 14 Beacon Street, 11.

New England Women's Club: "Home Day," with talks on educational systems, Hotel Kenmore, 2:30.

West Roxbury Community: Meeting, Tourist Club, home of Miss Morris, 97 Bellevue Street, 2:30.

Sale of Christmas greens, benefit Little House, 10 Arlington Street, afternoon.

Daughters of Colonial Wars in Massachusetts: Meeting, talk, "The Pilgrims," by Mrs. Harry R. Holbrook, 2.

Commonwealth Country Club: Bridge, benefit disabled veterans' families, Chestnut Hill, afternoon.

Buick, Oldsmobile, Pontiac Sales Companies: Meetings, 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., luncheon, 12:30, Copley-Plaza Hotel.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Mondays 9 to 6. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: German and Netherlands engravings of the fifteenth century; etchings by Whistler; prints by D. Y. Cameron and Hollar, also paintings by Joseph Lindon Smith.

Harvard Society for Contemporary Art, 1400 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge—Setting and costume designs for the stage. Through Dec. 23.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Paintings and water colors by A. Petvojian. Through Dec. 31.

The Boston Athenæum, 10½ Beacon Street—Prints and photographs illustrating the first century and a quarter of the Athenæum's history. Through Dec. 20.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Landscapes in oil, by H. B. Brainerd. Through Dec. 16.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Annual exhibition of "small pictures." Through Dec. 20.

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place—Paintings by Miss Charlote H. Lamson. Through Dec. 19.

Grace Horne Gallery, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Oils and water colors by John Whorf. Through Dec. 24.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Harvardiana and "portraits of timely interest."

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Water colors and etchings of game birds, by Roland Green of England. Also similar studies in water colors of New England song birds by Charles Emile Hall. Etchings and dry points by Sears Gallagher. Also decorative arts of the old Mediterranean area. Through Dec. 24.

120 Boylston Street—Water colors by R. Clipson Sturgis. Through Dec. 24.

Fine Arts Theater, Massachusetts Avenue at Norway Street—Landscape paintings by Mrs. Hugo Munsterberg. Illustrations for Emerson's Essays, by Donda Rheal. Through month of December.

Scherree Studio, 685 Boylston Street—General print show.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

Week-End Radio Programs

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC dance music.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio; sport review.
6:15 Rodney May, tenor.
6:30 NBC, Talk, Dean Archer.
6:45 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
7:00 "The Monitor Views the News."
7:15 Keene's Connecticut Hillbillies.
7:30 NBC, "Cuckoo"; skit.
8:00 "Barn Dance."
9:00 NBC, "Road to Romany."
9:45 Dutch Band.
9:00 NBC, "Symphony in Gold."
9:30 "Queen of the Air" contest.
10:00 "Gentlemen of the Press."
10:15 Local dance music; news.
10:45 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, "Night Song"; organ; trio.
12:00 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Vienna Tango Orchestra.
5:15 Studio soloists.
5:45 NBC, "Sekretary Hawkins."
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Winship Wanderers."
6:45 NBC, O. E. Circle.
7:00 Book Lovers' Club, Della Lutes.
7:15 Michael Ahern, baritone.
7:30 Leo Reisman and his orchestra.
8:00 NBC, "Echoes of the Palisades."
8:30 NBC, "The Economic World Today."
9:00 NBC, Symphony Concert.
10:00 NBC, Evelyn Herbert and Robert Halliday; orchestras.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC dance music.
11:30 NBC, San Francisco Symphony Concert, Alfred Hertz, conductor.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Duchin Orchestra.
5:15 Shephard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 "The Saturday Nighters."
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 "The Voice of the Trombone."
6:30 Local dance music.
6:45 Paul Shirley, viola d'amore.
7:00 CBS, Frederic William Wile.
7:15 CBS, Meyer Davis's Orchestra.
7:30 "Racket Wreckers"; sketch.
7:45 CBS, "The Magic Voice."
8:00 CBS, Lyman Orchestra; Newsboy.
8:15 CBS, Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor; Eunice Norton, pianist; commentator.
10:00 "Senator Numb and Clarence."
10:15 Operetta in Miniature: "The Gondoliers."
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15-1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hill Billy George."
5:15 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, Tito Guizar, tenor.
6:00 CBS, Funnyboners; vocal trio.
6:15 CBS dance music.
6:45 CBS, Do Re Mi, female trio.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
7:30 Local dance music.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Walk-a-thon, from Somerville.
8:30 "Getting the News," "Tip" O'Neill.
8:45 Rhythm Twins; soloist.
9:00 Local dance music.
9:45 Studio period; news.
10:00 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
10:15 CBS, "Foreign Debts," Henry Morgenthau.
10:45 CBS, Vaughn De Leath; orchestra.
11:00 CBS, dance music.

FOR SUNDAY

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:30 Studio programs.
10:45 NBC programs.
12:30 p. m.—Morey Pearl's Orchestra.
1:00 NBC, Roxy and His Gang.
2:00 NBC, Monarch Mystery Tenor; Charles Gilchrist, reporter; Cherwonky Ensemble.
2:15 Talk, Joe Mitchell Chapple.
2:30 Popular vocal and dance music.
3:15 American Legion Program.
3:30 NBC, "Manhattan Merry-Go-Round."
4:00 NBC, "Cowboy Jim."
4:15 "Massachusetts Bay Colony"; talk.
4:30 National Youth Conference.
5:00 NBC, National Vespers.
5:30 NBC, "Tales of Romance"; sketch.
6:00 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Concert.
7:00 Studio period; organ.
7:15 NBC, Talk, Dr. Haggard.
7:30 NBC, Great Moments in History.
8:00 "Candlelight Concert."
8:30 "Adventuring with Lowell Thomas."
9:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Melodies.
9:15 NBC, Vocal duo; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Walter Winchell.
9:45 NBC, Sheaffer Lifetime Revue.
10:15 NBC, "Old Singing Master."
10:30 News; Connecticut Hillbillies.
11:00 Studio period.
11:15 "The Heavenly Choir," from "Green Pastures."
11:30 NBC, Popular music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

11:00 a. m.—Old South Church service.
12:30 p. m.—Neapolitan String Quartet.
12:45 Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
1:15 "Questions and Answers on Christian Science," electrical transcription, auspices Manager of Committees on Publication for The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
1:30 Charles Little, violinist.
1:45 Kahakalau's Hawaiians.
2:00 NBC, "Through Fire and Ice."
2:15 Boston RKO Program.
2:30 NBC, Southern mountain sketch.
3:00 NBC, Warne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, Hour of Worship.
4:00 NBC, Jane Froman; orchestra.
4:15 NBC, Elizabeth May; Vee Lawnhurst.
4:30 NBC, International Forum: talk, Ralph David Blumenfeld, editor, from London.
4:45 Marguerite Porter, soprano.
5:00 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
5:15 Boston Council of Social Agencies Program; talks.
5:30 NBC, Big Ben Dream Dramas.
5:45 NBC, "Bring 'Em Back Alive."
6:30 NBC, "Our American Schools."
7:00 NBC, Harmonica Rascals.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert Band.
8:30 New England Orchestra; soloists.
9:30 Irene Hannify, organist.
9:45 Christmas remembrance program.
10:45 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's.
11:15 Time announcements; news.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

10:45 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
noon—CBS, Mormon choir and organ.
12:30 Nationaleers' ensemble.
2:00 CBS, "Smiling Ed" O'Connell.
2:15 CBS, Sunday Matinee of the Air.
2:45 CBS, "The Hoosier Editor."
3:00 Yankee Philharmonic Choir.
3:30 "Under the Reading Lamp."
3:45 Dance music.
5:00 Ranny Weeks; orchestra.
5:30 "Hawaiian Echoes."
5:45 Studio announcements; news.
6:00 Coward Hour: soloists; organ; poet.
6:30 Soloist and piano duo.
6:45 Vocal duo; orchestra.
7:00 CBS, Talk, Dr. Julius Klein.
7:15 CBS, Barbara Maurel, contralto.
7:30 CBS, "Memories in Melody."
7:45 CBS, "Your Child," Angelo Patri.
8:00 Crosscup-Pishon Post Program.
8:30 "Captain Abner and Jedidah Bonaparte Higginbottom"; recording.
9:00 CBS, Fred Allen's Bath Club Revue; celebrities; soloists; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, "Parade of Melodies."
10:00 Scott Orchestra; columnist.
10:30 Program by Frank Ryan.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

10:30 a. m.—Tremont Temple service.
12:00 noon—"Symphonic Album."
12:30 p. m.—Polish program.
1:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour.
1:30 CBS, Church of the Air.
3:00 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
3:30 Lew Hart's Rhythm Band.
3:50 CBS, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Issay Dobrowen, conductor; Egon Petri, pianist.
5:00 CBS, "Roses and Drums"; sketch, with De Wolf Hopper.
5:30 CBS, Blue Coal Musical Revue.
6:00 CBS, Thomas I. Stitt interviews Carleton Beals.
6:15 News; time announcement.
6:30 CBS, popular program.
7:00 Tremont Temple service.
8:30 CBS, Cambria's Roxy Ensemble.
9:00 String music.
9:15 Male trio.
9:30 Organ recital.
9:45 Studio announcement; news.
10:00 CBS, Jack Benny; soloist; Ted Weems's Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Ernest Hutcheson, concert pianist; concert orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Gauchos' Ensemble.

Monday's Features

WBZ

12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Radio Guild: Daudet's "L'Arlesienne."

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—Globe news.
12:15 p. m.—Globe news.
4:00 p. m.—Globe news.

WNAC

7:15 a. m.—Record news.
12:06 p. m.—Traveler news.
3:15 p. m.—CBS, Sylvia Sapira, pianist, presenting Bach's "The Well-Tempered Clavichord."

WAAB

8:31 a. m.—American news.
3:01 p. m.—American news.
4:30 p. m.—CBS, "The Nation and Unemployment," Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald, from London.

DEARTH OF BUSINESS FELT BY TWO PLANTS

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Dec. 17 (AP)—Instructions were received today by the Brattleboro office of the Pressbrey-Leland Granite Co. of New York, to close next Friday because of lack of business. The working force here has been reduced from 125 to 25.

Orders also were received today from the headquarters of the Berkshire Fine Spinning Associates to close the Fort Dummer mills plant here tonight until Jan. 1. The employees affects about 275 workers.

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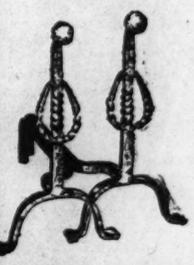

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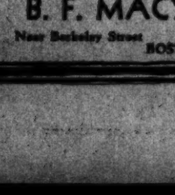

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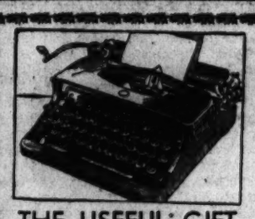

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UNITED STATES HOPES TO EASE DEBT SITUATION

(Continued from Page 1)

hopefully. Instead, restraint is urged because anything said in Washington during the period when a French Government is under formation is bound to affect the complexion of that Government.

French Difficulties Recognized

The Department of State is counseling, therefore, that if the Administration and Congress wish a French Cabinet which will be able to negotiate at a considerably later date, then they had better preserve a friendly silence at present. No action is so rash and indiscreet in diplomacy, it is remarked, as intervention in the formation of another country's Cabinet.

This axiom works both ways, and hence Washington is careful not to be too agreeable and complaisant, lest French opinion consider that it is being cajoled into compromise. Within these limits, however, Washington's attitude is conditioned by Paris.

Plans for later review of the debts, which were promised to debtors in each of the notes sent by Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, during the correspondence of the past month are in abeyance. Indeed, unless rather warmer evidences of coöperation come from Governor Roosevelt, there is a disposition to think that such negotiations may not be very valuable.

It is clearly seen that unless the President-Elect approves the proposed method of talking with debtors, it will be useless to engage in such conversations before March 4. Yet President Hoover and his Administration advisers regret postponing preparatory action for so long.

Roosevelt's Word Awaited

Proposals for a bipartisan executive commission or agency, which have been freely talked of in White House and State Department circles for several days, and indeed seemed almost promised in Mr. Stimson's notes, were brought up at this time chiefly for the sake of their Albany reaction. It was, and is, felt that a favorable word from Albany will permit President Hoover to go ahead, first in conjunction with Great Britain.

But no word as yet has come from Governor Roosevelt. If the slightest gesture of approval of a bipartisan agency is apparent from the President-Elect, then debt negotiations will speedily begin. Without such approval, any Hoover commission, no matter how many Democrats sit on it, will pass into oblivion on March 4.

The White House has denied that any further formal conference with Governor Roosevelt is contemplated, and indeed nothing beyond the present feelers through the press and friendly intermediaries was ever proposed seriously. This questioning of Albany is likely to continue for several days more, and if there is at the end no favorable response, President Hoover expects to transfer the entire debts matter to Congress, inferring that his hands are tied by time and the opposition.

Exploratory Work Started

However, considerable exploratory work is going on through ordinary diplomatic channels at present, and Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, has been waiting in London on the possibility that his services may be required there.

But the Administration expects that his early return and the information he brings, along with the latest facts and impressions from Mr. Norman H. Davis, who is en route to Washington, will be important in dictating the further Administration attitude in the months to come.

This normal interchange of views between debtor and creditor powers, however, does not expedite revision or assist in forming public opinion on both sides of the Atlantic, which is recognized as a chief element in the problem. Therefore official circles here will be seriously disappointed if further silence from Governor Roosevelt postpones the "new day" in debts for several difficult months, while the world clamors for speedy action and economic recovery waits.

Senate Omits Oratory On French Debt Issue

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17—The unusual self-restraint which has characterized the Senate since France defaulted its debt payments continued yesterday. A speech that had been scheduled by Senator Pat Harrison (D.) of Mississippi was pointedly canceled out of deference to the situation in France, where it is still being insisted that M. Edouard Herriot may organize a new Ministry.

Up to the present a sense of responsibility among the incoming Democrats, as well as the Republicans, has caused practically no reference to the important world developments on the Senate floor. This silence is contrary to the experience of correspondents, and reflects both the importance attached to the matter by the legislators, and the realization that the whole crisis is still in a state of flux.

This calm atmosphere in the Senate was attributed in some quarters to a warning from the Department of State that Congressional discretion would aid negotiations. In making public announcement that he would delay his speech, Mr. Harrison told the Senate there had been "some change in the trend of events."

"Certain circumstances," he said, "have arisen which I hope will work to the mutual advantage of France and the United States and preserve the fine and friendly and cordial relationship that always has existed between the two countries."

Senator David A Reed (R.) of Pennsylvania, representing the views on the other side of the political aisle, also recommended cautious utterance.

New Chevrolet Has Longer Wheelbase

One of the most important points accompanying the announcement today of the new 1933 Chevrolet automobile is the fact that 20 manufacturing and assembly plants operated by the company, and many other affiliated plants, are at work again as a result of the organization's embarking on its new program at this time.

A feature of the model is the extension of the wheelbase to 110 inches. The engine, which is said to operate even more economically than the 1932 motor, has been stepped up in horsepower to 65. "Aer-stream" styling, another feature, represents a medium between conventional streamlining and modified "tear drop" design. The motif of the new leaning V-type radiator is carried out through slanting hood, doors, and sharply slanted windshield pillars to the back of the car, where an extension of the body panel sweeps outward and downward.

Elimination of several gadgets," with the view of making driving as nearly automatic as possible, has also been accomplished by the engineers. Chief of these is the starter button. A new device known as the "starterator" engages the motor by simply depressing the accelerator pedal. The device is provided with an automatic cutout so that with the motor operating the pedal performs only as an accelerator.

Y. W. C. A. Plan Brings Nationalities Together

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 17—A six months' program in neighborliness is being carried on in Brooklyn by members of 14 nationalities sponsored by the International Institute of the Young Women's Christian Association and a dozen other organizations.

The community project, which would uncover the wealth of culture the different foreign communities have contributed to that section, began in November, and will end with a folk festival in April. Meanwhile, there are Sunday afternoon concerts, Saturday afternoon fêtes for children, exhibitions of handwork, antiques, national costumes and books, and lectures.

The participating groups are Syrian, Polish, Italian, Spanish, German, Lithuanian, Armenian, Negro, Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, Jewish, Greek and Russian.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Elizabeth A. Buckland, Newport, Vt.
Newell Lyle Robb, Houston, Texas.

Nanking Gets Old Status As Capital City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NANKING—Restoration of political stability in China is indicated by the decision of the Central Executive Council of the National Government to restore the status of Nanking as the formal national capital. The seat of government was officially removed to Loyangfu, in Honan Province, in January, 1931, because of a possibility that the Japanese might attack Nanking.

The Chinese authorities delayed formal return of the seat of government to Nanking until they were satisfied all danger of a conflict with the Japanese had passed. The President of the Legislative Yuan, Mr. Lin Shen, who is known as the President of the Chinese Republic, remained at Loyangfu until December.

While Nanking becomes the official capital again, it has been decided to develop Loyangfu and Sianfu, in Shensi Province, as "subcapitals." Appropriations have been made to contsruct at Loyangfu a branch of the Central Military Academy, a Social Education Hall, and a branch National Museum. The municipal government at Sianfu has been placed directly under the Executive Yuan of the National Government, and the central authorities have agreed to appropriate funds to construct public buildings in the Shensi provincial capital.

The official archives, which were taken to Loyangfu during the Sino-Japanese conflict at Shanghai, are now being returned to Nanking, and all branches of the Government are functioning in the Yangtse valley city. Plans are outlined for construction of many government buildings at Nanking during 1933.

GERMAN FIRMS TO BUILD STEEL WORKS IN CHINA

Nanking Gets European Aid in Exploiting Mineral Deposits on Yangtse

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—The Chinese Government has concluded an agreement with several German corporations for construction of a Government-owned and operated iron and steel works in the Yangtse valley, declared Mr. Chen Kung-po, Minister of Industry.

The German firms agreed to provide the necessary machinery and equipment, and to send a corps of experts to China to construct the plants and train Chinese workers. The control, however, is left entirely in Chinese hands.

The site has not been definitely agreed upon, Mr. Chen said, but is likely to be Pukow, the industrial and railway center across the Yangtse River from Nanking. There are sufficient deposits of coal and iron in the central provinces, Mr. Chen said, to provide the necessary raw materials for a generation's operation.

The enterprise will be started on a comparatively small scale, Mr. Chen said, on account of limited capital, but the initial plants will provide an output of 500 tons of steel daily, about one-fifth of the country's requirements.

The National Government will advance half of the capital of $80,000,000 silver, and the other half will be raised by public loans with Anhui mines as security.

Mushrooms Two Feet High Exhibited With 300 Others in Barcelona

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—The Board of Natural Sciences has inaugurated at Barcelona an exhibition of 300 different varieties of the mushroom, which is a Catalonian specialty.

Mushrooms of all sizes and colors are on view, from the diminutive species hardly a millimeter broad, to the huge plant, weighing seven pounds, and containing far more food than a normal human being could eat at one meal. All the colors of the rainbow are represented on the tables, and among very rare exhibits are the only two examples ever found in Spain of a North African mushroom. It stands almost two feet high. Another curiosity is the "phallus imperiale" discovered for the first time in Spain.

Different species of Catalan mushrooms catalogued by the board amount to 627 in number. There is a restaurant where all the dishes are based on mushrooms.

The exhibition is the sixth of its kind, and in one day, the total number of visitors amounted to 4000. This is not surprising when it is remembered that more mushrooms are eaten in Barcelona than in any other city of Europe. One firm alone prepares 40,000 kilos annually of mushroom conserve. In one day, 30,000 kilos of the "rodellon," a favorite on account of its taste, were sent to Barcelona from the Berga and Ripoll Hills.

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WORLD'S PROFESSIONAL POCKET BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP

Player	Won	Lost	HR	BG	TP
E. R. Greenleaf	5	0	67	8	635
Erwin Rudolph	5	0	59	8	625
Pasquale Natalie	5	1	67	12	606
James Caras	4	2	65	11	561
Andrew Ponzi	4	1	72	4	585
Bennie Allen	3	4	56	13	613
Frank Taberski	3	4	64	9	634
George Kelly	2	4	71	18	458
J. F. Mills	1	7	41	18	559
Walter Franklin	0	9	46	..	489

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 17—James Caras was practically eliminated from his chances to be among the big four of the world pocket-billiard championship yesterday, when he suffered a second defeat, this time at the hands of Pasquale Natalie, of Chicago, who was also a member of the triple tie for third place with him, in the evening game. This places the young player from Wilmington in fifth place, with his hardest games yet to come.

The afternoon was devoted to cleaning up the remaining games among the tailenders and resulted in victories for George Kelly, of Philadelphia, and Bennie Allen of Kansas City, though neither of them has much chance of getting into the upper ranks.

The evening battle between Natalie and Caras resulted in the greatest disparity of scores in the recent records of the game. Natalie winning by a score of 125 to 3, in 12 innings. Right up to the final two innings the battle was a struggle for position, with Caras dropping into the minus list when he had three scratches in succession. At the end of the tenth inning the score stood at 18 to minus 14; but when Natalie resumed play, he dropped his dilatory tactics, and in the next two innings ran out his string with 67 and 40 unfinished, with one frame lifting Caras out of the minus side between the runs. The score by innings:

Pasquale Natalie—0 0 x 0s 23 0x 0x 0s 0x 0x 0 67 40—125—Innings—12. High run—67.

James Caras—0 0 0s 2 4s 0x 0x 0x (16 off) 0x 0x 5 12—3. Innings—12. High run—12. s—Safety. x—Scratches. Referee—Joseph Ferguson.

Bennie Allen staged a comeback right at the end of his game with James F. Mills, the young Californian, when apparently close to defeat, that brought him in the last three innings, after trailing at 100 to 34, to win by a score of 125 to 99. Up to that time he had been far below his usual steadiness, making many misjudged shots and misses, while Mills was playing skillful billiards, and looked like a certain winner. But in the twentieth inning, following a miss on a break after a run of 20, by Mills, Allen settled down to score 56, and though he had to resort to safety play, a fine break shot at the start of the next frame, on a long drive from the upper cushion, started him off again, and he ran 36 unfinished to win. The score by innings:

Bennie Allen—1 0 7 0s 0 4 0 3 0 5s 2s 0s 1s 0x 0x 10 0 3s 0s 56s 0x 36—125. Innings—22. High run—56.

J. F. Mills—0x 0 7 12s 0 14x 10 12 0s 7 0s 0s 0s 0s 0x 21 0 0s 30 0x 0s—99. Innings—22. High run—21. s—Safety. x—Scratch. Referee—Joseph Ferguson.

George Kelly established his best game and record for the tourney so far, just as so many others have done, in his game against Walter Franklin, which ended the afternoon play. Franklin played much better billiards than in his previous games, but after leading at 57 to 42, he engaged in a safety duel with Kelly, and the latter tried a difficult combination to make it break, and when it worked, suddenly showed his best play, and five frames at speed, then slipped on another try for a combination break at 71. But Franklin slipped again on a difficult side-pocket shot, and Kelly ran out the match on open play. The score by innings:

George Kelly—0 2 1s 0s 0x 14 8 23x 0x 0s 0x 0x 0s 1x 0x 0s 71 12—125. Innings—18. High run—71.

Walter Franklin—22 3 0s 0x 0s 20 0 0x 0x 6s 0x 0x 11 1s 0x 0s 6—63. Innings—17. High run—22. s—Safety. x—Scratch. Referee—Joseph Ferguson.

FRED FECHHEIMER IN THIRD ROUND

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 17—Fred Fechheimer of the City Athletic Club led the field into the third round of the United States squash tennis Class C novice championship yesterday at the Crescent Athletic - Hamilton Club, when he defeated W. F. Koch of the home club in the only advanced-round match played. The balance of the play was in the first round, with only three matches remaining to be played. The summary:

FIRST ROUND

J. T. Hall, Yale Club, defeated G. B. Gallagher, Crescent A.-H. C., 15—11, 15—10.

J. V. Gallagher Jr., Crescent A.-H. C., won from W. B. Darling, Harvard Club, by default.

J. A. Graham, Yale Club, defeated J. V. Cremonim, Heights Casino, 15—4, 15—4.

C. T. Van Woert Jr., Crescent A.-H. C., defeated G. Driscoll, Crescent A.-H. C., 15—5, 15—3.

J. G. Gibbs, Columbia U. C., won from E. E. Butler, Shelton Club, by default.

G. T. Baxter, Crescent A.-H. C., defeated C. H. Bohland, N. Y. A. C., 15—11, 15—9.

SECOND ROUND

Fred Fechheimer, City A. C., defeated W. F. Koch, Crescent A.-H. C., 15—8, 15—12.

FOUR TIE FOR GOLF LEAD

PASADENA, Calif., Dec. 17 (AP)—Coming in three strokes under par, four professionals—Dick Metz of Deal, N. J.; Fred Morrison of Pasadena, Leo H. Diegel of Augua Caliente, and Harry Cooper of Chicago—tied for the lead at the end of the first round of the annual Pasadena open golf championship tournament yesterday. Each had a card of 68. The leaders were trailed closely by Craig Wood, also of Deal, who turned up with a 33 on the home round to register 69. The next best score was 71, honors being divided five ways between Chet Beer of Bakersfield, Calif.; Olin A. Dutra of Santa Monica, Calif.; Ralph Guldahl of St. Louis, Frank Walsh of Chicago, and Eddie Loos of Chicago.

HARRIS MADE VARSITY COACH

FRESNO, Calif., Dec. 17 (AP)—Leo A. Harris, freshman football coach at Fresno State College, recently was elevated to the post of head varsity coach, effective next season. He succeeds Stanley E. Borleske, mentor for the last four years. Borleske will coach freshman football and basketball and varsity baseball. Harris is a former Stanford University lineman. He coached at Fresno High School for four years before going to Fresno State this season.

CLIFTONVILLE WINS CUP

BELFAST, Dec. 17 (AP)—Cliftonville yesterday defeated Linfield, 3 to 1, to win the Irish gold cup, emblematic of soccer supremacy in Ireland.

City and Bayside Clubs Unbeaten

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS B TEAM STANDING

	Rounds		Matches		
N. Y. Group	W.	L.	W.	L.	P.C.
City Athletic Club	6	0	30	6	1.000
Bayside Tennis Club	5	0	24	11	1.000
Yale Club	4	1	22	13	.846
Squash Club	4	1	18	17	.600
Crescent A.-H. C.	3	3	22	13	.500
Columbia Univ. Club	3	3	17	18	.486
N. Y. Athletic Club	1	4	18	20	.300
Princeton Club	1	4	13	22	.303
Harvard Club	0	5	10	25	.000
Fraternity Sq. T. C.	0	5	4	31	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 17—City Athletic Club and Bayside Tennis Club maintained their pace as unbeaten leaders in the metropolitan squash tennis Class B championship, New York group, when the fifth round, the last before the holidays, was played. The City Athletic Club, playing on its home courts, defeated Princeton Club, 6 to 1, while Bayside Tennis Club, visiting Columbia University Club, won five of the seven matches.

Yale Club and Squash Club, tied for third place, also won their matches, with the latter pushing Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club out of the tie, by winning at 4 to 3, on the home courts of the winner. Yale Club defeated Harvard Club, on the former's courts, 5 to 2, while the fifth winner of the round was New York Athletic Club, which defeated the tailenders, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, 6 to 1, on the Winged Foot courts.

Play will be resumed on Jan. 13. The summary:

METROPOLITAN CLASS B TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP—NEW YORK GROUP

FIFTH ROUND

CITY ATHLETIC CLUB 6, PRINCETON CLUB 1

S. L. Samuels, City, defeated C. H. Donner, 15—6, 15—10.

N. H. Aronsohn, Princeton Club, defeated Harld Ablowich, 15—12, 9—15, 15—8.

H. A. Mayer, City, defeated H. D. Wood, 17—15, 15—13.

Carlton Block, City, defeated L. B. Dailey Jr., 15—3, 15—10.

A. P. Heineman, City, defeated F. H. Merrill, 15—10, 15—6.

J. M. Cowen, City, defeated Ralph L. Tompkins, 15—4, 15—13.

C. B. Mergentime, City, defeated R. L. Rafalsky, 15—1, 15—6.

BAYSIDE TENNIS CLUB 5, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CLUB 2

C. R. Ince, Columbia U. C., defeated W. P. Hoffman, 15—3, 15—7.

F. A. Sieverman 3d, Bayside, defeated N. C. Willett, 15—4, 15—4.

R. W. Hill, Bayside, defeated J. L. Andrews, 15—2, 15—12.

George Abbott, Bayside, defeated T. V. Barber, 15—4, 15—3.

E. W. Kemble, Bayside, defeated R. W. Ince, 15—11, 15—9.

F. L. Giusti, Bayside, defeated V. de C. Lynn, 15—11, 15—10.

Lawrence Hasbrouck, Columbia U. C., defeated R. W. Blake, 15—10, 15—3.

SQUASH CLUB 4, CRESCENT ATHLETIC-HAMILTON CLUB 3

J. N. Schermerhorn, Crescent, won from C. R. Smith, by default.

H. A. Haines, Squash, defeated T. H. Hendrickson, 15—12, 15—11.

E. W. Kleinert, Crescent, defeated Eric Gugler, 16—18, 17—14, 15—10.

S. B. Jones, Squash, defeated W. T. Hanley, 15—9, 15—10.

J. A. Schwartz Jr., Crescent, defeated A. J. Quist, 2—15, 15—6, 15—11.

W. A. Forrester, Squash, defeated W. E. Lawrence, 9—15, 15—3, 15—7.

S. R. Shepherd, Squash, defeated E. W. Arnold, 9—15, 15—10, 15—4.

YALE CLUB 5, HARVARD CLUB 2

W. D. Hoag Jr., Yale Club, won from E. H. Heminway, by default.

R. C. Flack, Harvard Club, defeated C. F. Weidlich, 15—8, 15—8.

Prescott Evarts, Yale Club, defeated O. C. Stanton, 15—8, 18—15.

Van Buren Taliaferro, Yale Club, defeated D. K. Clifford, 18—16, 10—15, 15—9.

W. D. Cunningham, Yale Club, defeated J. S. Murphy, 15—11, 15—10.

H. S. Matiuck, Harvard Club, defeated E. D. Gallaudet, 4—15, 15—13, 15—5.

J. H. Ardrey Jr. Yale Club, defeated D. Miller, 15—6, 15—8.

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB 6, FRATERNITY SQUASH TENNIS CLUB 1

W. E. Coyle, Fraternity, defeated M. D. Grant, 15—12, 15—12.

Sefton Tranter Jr., New York, defeated R. A. O'Neill, 15—10, 11—15, 15—8.

R. W. Georgi, New York, defeated W. O. Wyckoff, 15—8, 15—5.

A. M. Thompson, New York, defeated Harold Stearns, 15—9, 15—3.

Walter Oertly, New York, defeated S. W. Smith, 18—16, 17—18, 15—0.

J. P. Leo, New York, won from T. R. Tarrant, by default.

S. A. Thompson, New York, defeated Lowell Shumway, 15—11, 15—1.

BIGELOW WINS TITLE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 17—Edwin H. Bigelow, secretary of the Metropolitan Squash Racquets Association and of Heights Casino, won the first annual metropolitan veteran championship yesterday at the Columbia University Club, when he defeated J. C. Rochester of the Downtown Athletic Club in the final round by a score of 15—7, 12—15, 15—4, 15—12. He thereby obtained possession for the next year of the ancient British sterling silver tankard and lid, presented as a perpetual trophy for the event by Ralph A. Powers, and dating from 1759. Powers, who is the president of the National Squash Racquets Association, acted as umpire. Bigelow is one of the best of the Class B players of New York, while Rochester is better known as a former pupil of Walter A. Kinsella in squash tennis, but has played the other game for several years at the Downtown Athletic Club. It was a closely fought match, with Bigelow covering court better, and also being able to make returns with greater endurance.

REDS ACQUIRE BOTTOMLEY

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 17 (AP)—The Cincinnati Reds today announced that they had acquired "Sunny Jim" Bottomley of the St. Louis Cardinals, in a straight trade for Owen Carroll, a pitcher, and Estel Crabtree, outfielder. Bottomley will fill the gap at first base, where it was expected Joe Morrissey would serve. His acquisition is expected to assure George Grantham his favorite spot at second. A third baseman to match the other two infielders also is sought. Crabtree played centerfield fairly regularly, alternating with Douthit. Never a heavy hitter, he had a modest average of .276 in an outfit that started strong and ended on the bottom of the National League once again. No cash consideration was involved.

SARAZEN TO DEFEND TITLE

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (AP)—Gene Sarazen, completing the greatest year of his extraordinary golfing career, has already begun a winter campaign looking toward an overseas invasion in defense of the British open championship and a one-man challenge to the best professional talent in the British Isles. Sarazen's 1933 plans, as revealed exclusively through his business manager, Ray McCarthy, for the first time, contemplate leaving for England in April for a series of singles matches with British rivals in advance of the open championship and Ryder Cup matches.

MINNESOTA TO HAVE SEXTET

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 17 (AP)—The University of Minnesota will have a hockey team again this season, it was announced recently. Four games were booked with the University of North Dakota, the dates to be selected later. Frank G. McCormick, Gopher athletic director, will endeavor to arrange games with Michigan and Wisconsin. He said it had not been determined whether those colleges would have hockey teams this season.

SHEFFIELD SHIELD CRICKET

ADELAIDE, Australia, Dec. 17 (Canadian Press)—South Australia was dismissed for 113 by New South Wales yesterday in the Sheffield Cricket Shield play. New South Wales followed on with 76 for no wickets. Whittington scored 72 for South Australia. W. J. O'Reilly, the Australian test team bowler, took four wickets for 47 runs. The other Sheffield Shield match scheduled for yesterday at Melbourne between Victoria and Queensland was halted by rain.

INDOOR POLO FOR TORONTO

TORONTO, Dec. 17 (AP)—A new sport for Toronto, indoor polo, is to be introduced here this winter with a local team to be known as the York Polo Club, playing matches with teams from Boston, Hartford, Philadelphia, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, New York, Chicago and Cleveland. The first game will be with Cleveland Feb. 3.

GATE RECEIPTS FALL HEAVILY

Cross-Section of Football Reports Show a Drop of About 27 Per Cent

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (AP)—College football revenues, based on a cross-section of financial reports made available to the Associated Press, declined approximately 27 per cent for the 1932 season.

This compares with an estimated 15 per cent drop in attendance, a difference due to the fact that ticket prices generally were reduced throughout the country or scaled in ratio to their desirability.

Cash customers, although willing to pay the top prices of former years for the season's most attractive gridiron offerings, manifested a distinct unwillingness to pay as much as formerly for a view of the proceedings from the end zones or outside the 10-yard line.

Figures Given Reluctantly

Custodians of the intercollegiate gate receipts were in most cases reluctant to give actual figures. A combination of estimates and percentages furnished the Associated Press revealed declines ranging from 5 to 50 per cent within a representative group of 40 colleges and universities.

A small and widely separated group reported increases, including Brown, Purdue and Wisconsin. Columbia's receipts went up, despite some reduction in prices, but official figures were withheld. Oklahoma announced an increase of $3000 in receipts over 1931. Washington University (St. Louis) and Mississippi State also reported gains in home-game receipts, due to schedule advantages.

The extent of Notre Dame's contribution to the national football business was shown by the aggregate "gate" of $1,415,000 for all games played by the Ramblers in their coast-to-coast program. This was a reduction of only about 10 per cent as compared with last year's receipts of $1,554,000, which, of course, were shared with Notre Dame's rivals at home and abroad.

Coast Teams Do Well

The "Big Three" on the Pacific coast, Stanford, California and Southern California, did a much better business than the East's old triumvirate. Princeton had a better season, but receipts at Yale and Harvard fell off around 40 per cent. The decline was only about 10 per cent among the three California universities, although the University of Washington, in the Northwest, reported a 40 per cent drop.

Chief among the results of reduced revenues, the colleges indicated, will be the scheduling of fewer "set-up" games for 1933 as well as general retrenchment or curtailment in other sports. In some cases, guarantees to visiting teams of the "breather" class exceeded the gate receipts.

Following are figures on college football gate receipts, in most cases estimated, for the 1932 season:

INCREASES

College	1932	1931
Purdue	$115,000	$99,440
Wisconsin (five games)	112,093	*88,821
Brown (five games)	47,021	†38,648
Washington (St. Louis)	33,706	16,611
Miss. St. (home games)	5,248	4,353

DECREASES

Notre Dame (9 games)	$1,415,000	$1,554,000
Stanford	380,000	417,541
California	350,000	390,000
Northwestern	275,000	400,000
Minnesota	147,000	228,037
Illinois	141,463	280,081
Washington (Seattle)	120,000	200,000
Vanderbilt (net)	56,000	73,000
Michigan State	52,000	70,000
Detroit	53,000	86,000
Denver	51,847	57,490
Utah	22,000	29,000

*Four games. †Eight games.

Percentage decreases reported for others: Michigan 5, Nebraska 10, New York University and Fordham, 25 each; Kansas State 26, Tennessee 30, Iowa State 33, Yale and Harvard, 40 each.

McGILL SIX DEFEATS YALE VARSITY, 3 TO 0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 17—The McGill University hockey team, playing its first game in the United States this season, defeated Yale varsity in the New Haven Arena last night, 3 to 0. Despite its scarcity of spares, McGill's speed and aggressiveness dominated the play most of the time, with Capt. Maurice Powers having a good night in goal.

Kenneth P. Farmer '34 opened the scoring for McGill in the second period, taking a pass-out from behind the Eli net. Hugh M. Farquharson '35 shot in the second goal in the third period, unassisted. The final score was made by Francis J. Shaughnessy with only nine seconds to go. The summary:

McGILL		YALE
McGill, lw	rw,	Fletcher
Farquharson, c	c,	Rodd
G. Crutchfield, rw	lw,	Colby
Shaughnessy, ld	rd,	Parkes
Meiklejohn, rd	ld,	Barnes
Powers, g	g,	Snyder

Score—McGill 3, Yale 0. Goals—Farmer, Farquharson and Shaughnessy for McGill. Spares—N. Crutchfield, Farmer, Robertson and McHugh for McGill; Markwald, Herrick, Robson, Noyes, Cookman, Gilligan, Peck, Fawcett and Stoddard for Yale. Referee—William Cleary and J. F. Foley. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SYRACUSE PLAYERS AGREE TO TERMS

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 17 (AP)—The Syracuse club of the International Hockey League has come to a satisfactory understanding with its players in the matter of salary adjustments due to economic conditions, according to statements made yesterday by Perrin Babcock, club auditor and adviser to Windell Butler, who as receiver under court appointment is directing the Stars this year. The players have been guaranteed a part of their salaries and the balance will be made up out of any profit the club shows on its season's business. Buffalo and Cleveland have somewhat similar arrangements with their players, Babcock declared.

FLORIDA WINTER TOURNEYS

CHICAGO, Dec. 17 (AP)—Dates and purses for three Florida winter tournaments have been announced by the Professional Golfers Association. They are: St. Petersburg open, Feb. 8, $1000, over 36 holes; Gasparilla open, Tampa, Feb. 10, 11 and 12, over 72 holes, $1250 plus net gate; Wakeland open, Feb. 14 and 15, over 36 holes, $1000.

GRAND FORKS PILOT NAMED

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 17 (AP)—Johnny Anderson of Minneapolis recently was signed as playing manager of the Grand Forks, N. D., club of the new Northern Baseball League. He formerly was an outfielder with teams in the Three-I League, Southern Association and American Association.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Boston 4, Brown 0.
McGill 3, Yale 0.

COLLEGE FENCING RESULT

Boston Y. 15, M. I. T. 9.

Oakland Sheiks Featuring League

CALIFORNIA HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	P.C.
Oakland	3	1	4	42	35	.667
Hollywood	3	2	3	70	68	.600
San Francisco	3	1	5	44	61	.182

RESULT DEC. 10

Hollywood 6, Oakland 5.

RESULT DEC. 12

Hollywood 8, San Francisco 3.

RESULT DEC. 13

Oakland 3, Hollywood 2.

RESULT DEC. 15

San Francisco 5, Hollywood 2.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Dec. 17—Hollywood Stars regained first place in the California Hockey League race when they defeated Oakland Dec. 10, 6 to 5, in a contest at the southern city. Guy Pool delighted his admirers by scoring three goals and shared honors with Dave Patrick, who contributed three assists for the home team. Johnson was prominent for the Sheiks with three goals and Jack Walker with four assists.

At Iceland Rink, Dec. 12, Hollywood ran wild with an 8-to-5 victory over Lloyd Cook's San Francisco Rangers. It was the eighth defeat for the home team. Rangers led for one period but could not hold it, though their shots on goal outnumbered those of Hollywood. Sibbald in the Hollywood nets deflected many hard tries and deserves the credit for the victory. Dutch Singer and Guy Pool each scored three goals for the winners.

At Oakland Dec. 13 the Sheiks, well supported by a house full of rooters, nosed out Hollywood in the third period and won, 3 to 2, also regaining the league lead. Singer and Fallis scored for Hollywood only to see the score tied in the second period by Tony Anderson and George Bond of the Oaks. Late in the last period, it seemed that overtime would be necessary, but Frank Nichols passed over the blue line to Howard Harper for the winning goal.

San Francisco Rangers won their second victory of the season at Hollywood Dec. 15, leading throughout for a 5-to-2 defeat handed the Movie team. Cook's men looked like a different aggregation, all playing heads-up hockey, and two of their goals were the result of fine combinations; Miller to Vokes and Lorne Cummings to Jake Bond. Pool and Singer shot the points for Hollywood. The house was packed—the best of the year.

BADMINTON BOOM IN BRITISH ISLES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LLANDUDNO, Wales—A new phase of international badminton was developed here recently when a representative Welsh side opposed, and was smashingly defeated by a team selected from the cream of England's talent, nine matches to none. Most of the games were very one-sided. This new fixture is indicative of the increased popularity of the games in Wales, as in Scotland.

Badminton is rapidly gaining wide recognition as one of the cleverest and most strenuous sports. In recent years it has been taken up at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge where at first it was disrespectfully alluded to as "this shuttlecock business." Now there is a perfectly serious annual intervarsity battle, won this year by Cambridge at a score of 15 to 0.

Just before the international game, to which reference has been made, the Welsh national championships were decided. The finals resulted as follows:

Men's Singles—W. Hamilton (holder) defeated R. C. F. Nichols, 15—9, 15—6.

Women's Singles—Miss A. Woodruffe defeated Miss T. Kingsbury (holder) 11—7, 11—2.

Men's Doubles—R. M. White and D. C. Hume defeated T. P. Dick and W. Hamilton, 15—7, 11—15, 15—6.

Women's Doubles—Mrs. Myers and Miss A. Woodruffe defeated Mrs. R. J. Horsley and Miss B. E. Speight, 12—15, 15—2, 15—7.

Mixed Doubles—T. P. Dick and Miss H. Hogarth defeated R. C. F. Nichols and Miss N. Coop, 15—3, 1—15, 15—12.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Arkansas 41, Nebraska 24.
Augustana 57, Cornell 24.
Clarkson 40, Tufts 36.
Conn Aggies 33, Alumni 27.
Dartmouth 40, Seventh Regiment 33.
Duke 35, Georgetown 30.
Grinnell 34, Simpson 18.
Gustavus Adolphus 33, St. Mary's 24.
Hamilton 43, Hobart 12.
Heidelberg 29, Hiram 16.
Illinois Normal 37, Chicago Y College 16.
Iowa State 31, Central Iowa 19.
Kansas State 30, Davis-Elkins 19.
Knox 39, Burlington 30.
LaCrosse 47, Concordia 34.
Lawrence 35, St. Norberts 10.
MacAlester 59, Stout 33.
Macomb 34, St. Ambrose 27.
Miami (Ohio) 39, Hanover 27.
Missouri 33, George Washington 0.
New York 40, Columbia 34.
Northwestern 31, Pittsburgh 22.
Panhandle Aggies 36, Oklahoma City 23.
Princeton 31, Montclair A. C. 27.
Rutgers 50, Middlebury 30.
St. John's 36, John Marshall 10.
St. Lawrence 38, Vermont 18.
St. Olaf 17, River Falls 14.
Sioux Falls 43, Morningside 29.
Union 36, Toronto 33.
Wayne T. 47, York 34.
Wesleyan 32, Haverford 10.
Western Union 35, Southern Normal 32.

BROWNS BOOK 17 GAMES

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 17 (AP)—The St. Louis Browns will play 17 exhibition games next spring, and with the exception of two games with the Cardinals here, will meet only one major league team, Brooklyn. The exhibition schedule: March 18—House of David, at West Palm Beach; 21—Brooklyn, at Miami; 23—Brooklyn, at West Palm Beach; 25—Buffalo, at Fort Lauderdale; 26—Buffalo, at West Palm Beach; 27—Brooklyn, at West Palm Beach; 28 and 29—Buffalo, at Fort Lauderdale; 30 and 31—Buffalo, at West Palm Beach. April 1—Brooklyn, at Miami; 2 and 3—Brooklyn, at Jacksonville; 4—Atlanta, at Atlanta; 5—Memphis, at Memphis; 6—Little Rock, at Little Rock; 8 and 9—Cardinals, at St. Louis.

HOWLEY TO MANAGE TORONTO

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 17 (AP)—Dan Howley, former manager of the Cincinnati Reds, yesterday announced that he would manage the Toronto baseball club of the International League next summer. His contract, he said, will run for a year. The amount he will receive under it was not revealed. Agreement on the contract was reached, Howley said, at the meeting of the major leagues in New York.

DULUTH RALLY FAILS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 17—Duluth scored three goals in three minutes in the final period of an American Hockey Association game here Friday night, but was unable to overcome the Pla-Mors' big lead. Kansas City won, 6 to 3.

REGINA PICKED FOR MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Dec. 17—The Amateur Athletic Union of Canada will hold its annual meeting next year in Regina, it was decided recently. Montreal and also London, Ont., made a strong bid for the tournament.

COLLEGE WRESTLING RESULT

Harvard 20, M. I. T. 8.

CRIMSON TANK TEAM STRONG

Squad as Powerful as Last Season, Says Coach—Wood Is Star

"Our team should be fully as strong this year as it was last," said Coach Harold S. Ulen, recently questioned concerning his Harvard varsity swimming team. "We could be stronger in the 220, 440 and breast-stroke events, but the boys show much promise and will gain the needed experience as the season progresses."

Coach Ulen is serving his third year as swimming mentor and his work has been outstanding. Last season the Crimson tank squad won eight straight meets before losing to the powerful Yale team in the final contest of the campaign. This year the Crimson has scheduled only six meets instead of the usual nine, which, in the opinion of Coach Ulen, is a decided handicap. "A team needs all the competition it can get," said the coach.

Wood Outstanding

Leading Harvard in the freestyle events are Capt. Robert D. Fallon '33 and Benton S. Wood '33. The latter is probably the star of the entire squad, for last season he won practically all of his races in the 50 and 100-yard events, as well as in the 440. His victory in the N. C. A. A. 440 race was a brilliant one. Coach Ulen is not confining Wood to any certain events. The Crimson mentor is molding a team, giving little consideration to Wood, for this young man is always capable of stepping into any of the freestyle races.

Harvard's first engagement was against Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In this meet Coach Ulen's boys won all first places and the relay team set up a new Harvard pool record.

In the 50-yard freestyle the Crimson has a pair of veteran men in Captain Fallon and Edward P. Parker '34. Wood, of course, is always ready, as is Roy S. Wallace Jr. '35, from last year's freshman team.

In the 100, three and possibly four good men are available. With Wood there are George Wightman '34, Herbert M. Howe '34 and Thomas H. Jameson '33. All have had varsity experience and Coach Ulen is certain that this event is well cared for.

The distance swims will be taken care of mostly by inexperienced men. In the 220, Coach Ulen is planning to use Edward C. Devereux Jr. '34 and Abbot W. Sherwood Jr. '35. The former saw some service last season, but the latter is from the freshman team. In the 440 the Crimson will be represented by a pair of sophomores in Fisher Howe 3d '35 and Charles L. Jack '35. Both of these men look very good in practice, but of course they need polishing off in the regular meets. In these two events, Coach Ulen may do some changing at any time. Wood, also, may be used at times to bolster the team in the longer events.

Backstrokers Plentiful

Coach Ulen has four men available in the backstroke which makes the Crimson powerful there. The backstrokers are Edward E. Stowell '34, Robin W. McCoy '35, Arthur M. Jones Jr. '35 and Edward G. Helvenston '33. Two of these men, as their classes indicate, come up from the freshman team of last year, but this pair show much promise. Stowell and Helvenston have had previous varsity experience.

Guy C. Larcom Jr. '33 leads the breaststroke men. Larcom was a regular last season and Coach Ulen feels that the added experience has made the young man a decided threat against all opponents. Anderson C. Dearing Jr. '34 is also listed in the breaststroke event. He is a veteran.

In the diving event, the Crimson is just about as strong as it was last season, despite the fact that a pair of star divers graduated. A pair of sophomores are shaping up well. They are Howard S. Bowen '35 and Charles Runyon Jr. '35. Of course these men will improve with each meet as they gain experience.

Harvard is strong in the relay with such men as Wood, Fallon, Wallace, Wightman and Herbert Howe available. Stanley M. Wyman '35, from the freshman team, will also see service in this event.

Beginning with the University of Pittsburgh meet Jan. 14, the Crimson will get stiff opposition. Columbia, Dartmouth, Brown and Yale all have powerful teams. Coach Ulen does not know about Pittsburgh, but is looking for a battle. The complete varsity schedule follows:

Dec. 16—Harvard 60, M. I. T. 11.
Jan. 14—Pittsburgh.
Feb. 11—Columbia at New York; 18—Dartmouth; 24—Brown.
March 4—Yale.

COOK COUNTY A. A. F. ADMITTED TO A. A. U.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 17—An old controversy over sanctions was ended when the Amateur Athletic Federation of Cook County yesterday was admitted to membership in the Central Association of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States. Athletes who participate in A. A. F. events will no longer be barred from the A. A. U.

"This move," said Avery Brundage, president of the National as well as the Central A. A. U., "is an expression of good will on the part of other organizations, and will mean much to the welfare of the sporting community. It comes at a time when Chicago is looking forward to one of the biggest years in amateur sports."

Providence And Quebec Win Games

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	7	2	3	41	27	16
Philadelphia	6	2	4	27	23	14
Springfield	5	2	5	27	28	12
Providence	6	0	7	33	31	12
New Haven	3	2	6	17	34	8
Quebec	3	2	6	19	30	8

RESULTS DEC. 16

Quebec 4, Boston 2.
Providence 4, Philadelphia 2.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 17—The Providence Reds did all their scoring in the second period to beat the Philadelphia Arrows, 4 to 2, in a Canadian-American League game here last night. The victory was the fifth in the last seven starts for the league champions, moving them into a tie with Springfield for third place, only four points behind the pace-setting Boston Cubs. Jack McVicar returned to the Providence lineup after a 2½ years' absence.

PROVIDENCE		PHILADELPHIA
Harrington, Hart, Hinsperger, lw	rw,	Boyd, Phillips
Murray, Connor, Alexandre, c.c.	Burke, Runge	
Rivers, McCully, Taylor, rw.	lw,	Conn, Hudson
Trapp, Lesieur, ld	rd,	Peters, Pratt
Vail, McVicar, rd	ld,	Nichols, Desmarais, McGoldrick
Byrne, g	g,	Kerr

Score—Providence 4, Philadelphia 2. Goals—Taylor, Lesieur, Rivers, Alexandre for Providence; Pratt, Phillips for Philadelphia. Assists—Lesieur, Alexandre, Connor, Harrington for Providence; Boyd, Desmarais for Philadelphia. Referee—W. J. Stewart. Linesman—W. T. Halloran.

QUEBEC, Dec. 17 (AP)—The Quebec Beavers scored three goals in the first period last night to defeat the Boston Cubs, 4 to 2, in a Canadian-American Hockey League game. The Beavers made their best showing of the season on home ice and were in command at all times. Ward, Quebec center, scored two goals in the first period. McIntyre scored first for the Beavers and Rodden the last. Boston's two scores came close together early in the second period as Cook fed passes to Buckles and Saunders. The summary:

QUEBEC		BOSTON
Dube, lw	rw,	Saunders
Ward, c	c,	Cook
Toupin, rw	lw,	Klein
Calligher, ld	rd,	Foster
Madden, rd	ld,	Jerwa
Lamontagne, g	g,	Jackson

Alternates—Simpson, Kinsella, McCabe, Chouinard, Himes, Giroux, V. Buckles, Rodden, McIntyre for Quebec; King, S. Buckles, O'Neill, Davie, Weir, Harnott, Benson for Boston.

Score—Quebec 4, Boston 2. Goals—Ward 2, McIntyre, Rodden for Quebec; S. Buckles, Saunders for Boston. Assists—McIntyre 2, Rodden 2, Toupin 2, Dube for Quebec; Cook 2 for Boston. Referee—Dussault. Linesman—Martineau.

B. U. FOOTBALL DATES

Boston University's football schedule for next fall calls for seven games, three of them away from home. Three newcomers are on the 1933 schedule. They are Middlebury, Colby and Ithaca, and replace Geneva, Rhode Island and Providence. New Hampshire, Boston College, Tufts and Vermont will be played as usual. The schedule is in keeping with the new B. U. policy of shortening the gridiron program. Other seasons found the Terriers playing as many as nine games a season. The schedule: Sept. 30—Middlebury at home; Oct. 7—New Hampshire, away; 14—Colby at home; 21—Vermont at home; 28—Boston College at Alumni Field; Nov. 4—Ithaca at home; 11—Tufts at Medford.

Candy for Christmas

What is more appropriate than fresh, delicious chocolates or homemade candy—fresh from our factory to you—or if you prefer — our crystallized fruit in novelty packages.

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Table Service—No Tips. Snowy white linen; choice fresh vegetables; sea food; poultry and meats, as well as Grandma's pastry, pleasantly served, will please you.

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Smooth Calfskin or one of those new waffle leathers "takes to" initials in a fashion-wise way! Engraved on metal or applied metal block style.

Handbags suitable for initials are priced from $1.95 to $10 and the "initial charge" is practically unmentionable!

Brown, black, white and most colors, in envelope, pouch, back-strap and Parisian designer's sty

GERMANY FOUND IN POSITION TO SPEED ARMS CUT

Sir Frederick Whyte Talks to Foreign Policy Group on Disarmament

Assurance by Germany that its petitions for revision of the Versailles Treaty will be made in an orderly manner would speed negotiations at the second session of the world disarmament conference, Sir Frederick Whyte, former president of the Indian Legislative Assembly, said today.

Addressing the Boston Branch of the Foreign Policy Association at the Copley-Plaza, he said the conference is held up by uncertainty whether to put full reliance in the peace machinery or revert to the old diplomacy. This confusion is engendered, he declared, by fear that the Lausanne capitulation to the Reich on reparations was the opening wedge in the demolition of the whole Versailles set-up.

While German demand for arms equality is just, according to Sir Frederick, it is seen as another speedy step in the devolution of the treaty. Confronted by the possibility of sweeping changes in the territorial and political status quo, nations hesitate to intrust their interests to the League. Consequently the disarmament conference is impaled on fear.

Fear Removed

This fear could be removed and progress in disarmament speeded, according to him, if the Reich would evidence its intention of suing for revision only when the international temper and circumstances are favorable.

Strengthening of the collective system so it would be able adequately to cope with any further demands for revision would likewise, he indicated, break the present deadlock and encourage the nations to proceed under the new international machinery.

Heights that men and women achieved in winning the war must now be duplicated in winning the peace, Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Ho'yoke College, told the association. Thus she placed upon public opinion the task of spurring the second session of the Disarmament Conference to surmount seeming impasses and wrest expected results from clogging difficulties.

Obstacles inherent in the war debt issue, the German demand for arms equality and in the knell sounded on the Hoover Administration, constitute an abnormal condition to be met, she said, only by "high pressure" methods in addition to "long range" attempts at moral disarmament.

Indorsement of the Hoover plan, pressure upon representatives to see beyond nationalism, and voluntary substantial support of peace organizations were urged as means of getting results. We cannot end war, she indicated, "by scraps and leftovers."

Hoover Plan Lauded

Summarizing the tangible achievements of the first session, she lauded the Hoover plan and the Benes resolution. By the latter, 41 nations bound themselves to a substantial reduction of world armaments.

Morally and legally, the nations are bound to grant Germany its demand for arms equality, Dr. Carl J. Friedrich, associate professor of government at Harvard University, said. Designating the moral rights as undeniable, he reminded his listeners that the legal right stands forth in Wilson's Fourteen Points, the League's Covenant and the Treaty of Versailles.

Analyzing the comparative armament statutes of the nations reveals, he said, that Germany is practically defenseless with fewer soldiers than France has officers, and bare of fortification at its borders.

Declaring that no people are more fundamentally pacific than the Germans, he said French disarmament would make them the happiest of people.

"Let all of us who want peace and justice," he concluded, "stand together against those who render lip service to the self-determination of nations, but suppress these ideas which they do not fit into the scheme of their own national interest."

Isolated Nationalism Held a Cause of War

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 17—"Isolationist nationalism"—not economic rivalry—is the fundamental cause of wars, Sir Norman Angell, English authority on economics and political affairs, declared at a luncheon discussion of the Foreign Policy Association today.

In propounding his views of an internationally organized society, in which armies and navies would be "the police force of civilization, the instrument, that is, of some agreed code of international conduct," instead of being simply a means of defending a nation's interests, Sir Norman declared that, under such a régime, alliances will be most powerful weapons in any contest between nations.

"This will come, not as the result of some elaborate paper scheme for an international army," he continued, "nor even of commitments to military sanctions, but as the result of a developing diplomatic situation which will grow clearer as public opinion grows clearer on this matter.

"When a state realizes that in becoming its own judge and using its power to enforce its own point of view, it automatically deprives itself of all possibility of alliance, when statesmen realize that such conduct automatically involves diplomatic isolation, they will be careful never to put their states in that position.

"A state which goes to war, having completely shut itself off from the possibility of alliance, has lost that war in advance. This will be the ultimate sanction for the principle of arbitration. It does not involve commitments to fight. The commitment not to fight, not—whatever the circumstances—to fight on the side of the nation that refuses arbitration, will be sanction sufficient."

The problem which workers for world peace are facing is that of transferring power, of taking it out of the hands of litigants, each attempting to use it against the other, and putting it behind the law, the judge, Sir Norman declared.

"The phase of the international anarchy which is the immediately provoking cause of war is the attempt of nations to achieve adequate defense and security without coöperation between the members of the international community, each basing his defense on his own individual power," he asserted. "This compels each to attempt to be stronger than any probable enemy, which immediately deprives that other of defense; the security of the one becomes the insecurity of the other."

MAPS MEET READY DEMAND IN BOSTON

More than 10,000 copies of a Boston street map and 20,200 copies of a Boston hotel directory were given away last year by the Convention Bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce to city visitors and prospective hotel customers. Demand for these publications continues unabated and the Chamber is now publishing a new edition.

Mr. Paul Foster of the Convention Bureau said today that the new edition includes parts of Cambridge and Brookline. Historic places, meeting halls, hotels, railroad stations, steamship wharves, etc., are distinctly shown on the map and the street index readily permits one to find any particular place.

SHOE TRADE CONTROL SYSTEM REORGANIZED

Reorganization of the labor control system, which affects the Brockton shoe trade, was announced today by the general executive board of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. The decision was made following a conference with local agents and representatives of the Brockton Shoe Manufacturers Association.

Among the provisions of the decree are the elimination of the executive board and the appointment of an agent-in-chief. It plans also the abolition of the Joint Shoe Council as well as a complete reorganization of the existing labor system. The new plan, it is believed, not only will make it easier for the union to negotiate with other manufacturers along lines affecting wage bills and working conditions, but also will handle all controversial matters in a more expeditious manner.

No Doubt Their 'Saucy Ship's a Beauty'

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-London News Agency

"NOW THEN, M' LADS, SING HEARTY"

The Fledgling Tars of the British Merchant Marine on the Good Ship Arethusa at Least Have Learned One Important Point in Singing—to Open the Mouth and Let the Tune Out.

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Under the baton of one of their number they practice with enthusiasm, when not training for a life in the mercantile marine. The photographer's demand for a "smile, please," was not necessary when he pictured this group of young tars, and the youthful conductor may even be doubtful whether his choir is serious enough for the work on hand! But then the old-time chantey-men were not always careful of looks.

Boston Budget Cut $2,118,061

Today Boston's 1933 budget estimates stand $2,118,061 under the 1932 figures as a result of slashes made in the estimates at the budget conference, headed by Mayor James M. Curley, in City Hall yesterday. A total of $1,659,577 was slashed yesterday, while a cut of $458,484 had been effected previously.

Yesterday's reductions were: $1,371,192 from the Public Welfare Department, $160,000 from the Park Department and $128,385 from hospitals. In today's conference the budget of the Public Works Department will be examined and a reduction of $500,000 is possible.

The $1,371,192 cut in the Public Welfare budget will be effected through the expected contribution of public employees of 6½ per cent of their salaries, bringing a total of $2,500,000, which can be used for other expenses.

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Loans Held Need Of South America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 17—That the United States should, as a Government, "risk some further funds" in South America to relieve a situation which is rapidly becoming dangerous was the contention of Prof. Edwin Borchard of the Yale Law School, who lectured here last night under the auspices of the Council of International Relations. Unless relief is found for the present situation, he said, anything may happen.

Professor Borchard traced the course of financial over-extension in the majority of South American republics to the point where, in 1930, debt service was eating up from 20 to 50 per cent of the public revenue. Attempts at social revolt, he said, have made little headway so far, but the future holds them in store unless the strain of present conditions is eased. The United States, he said, has a certain responsibility for preventing the situation from degenerating into chaos.

Toward this end, he suggested that the United States should set up an organization similar to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for some of the Latin-American countries, through which a revolving credit, secured by gold in the Federal Reserve Bank, should be made available for a period of three or four years.

Cab Drivers Ask Increase in Rates

Increase in the minimum taxicab fares, established by the Commissioner of Police, is favored by more than 90 per cent of the taxicab companies in Boston, as shown by a petition bearing signatures of nearly every cab company in the city. The petition, filed with Mr. Eugene C. Hultman, asks for relief from a rate which they term "ruinous" to their business.

In proposing a higher minimum rate, the petitioners claim that they are asking not only for a decent week's pay for taxicab drivers but that it will make it unnecessary for operators to engage in any phase of the business which is not in keeping with the high standards maintained by the larger companies.

Officers of the companies represented in the petition also declare that under the present minimum rate they cannot keep their high standard of service and keep their cabs in proper condition unless there is a remedy for what they term "destructive and competitive abuses."

A. F. of L. to Back Tobin for Cabinet

The official support of the American Federation of Labor has been marshaled to obtain the labor post in the Roosevelt Cabinet for Mr. Daniel J. Tobin, former Cambridge resident. The executive council of the federation is expected to present Mr. Tobin's candidacy before the President-Elect today.

He is a veteran leader in the cause of American labor, having received his start in the Boston Truck Teamsters' Union, Local 25, more than 30 years ago when he was driving a team for a Cambridge packing house. During the recent presidential campaign, Mr. Tobin was chairman of the Democratic committee's labor division.

The indorsement is to be carried to President-Elect Roosevelt by Mr. William Green, president, and Mr. Matthew Woll and Mr. Joseph N. Webber, vice-presidents of the American Federation of Labor. It is generally interpreted as organized labor's effort to head off the appointment of Miss Frances Perkins of New York, since it is believed that the federation prefers a trade unionist rather than a sociologist for the labor post in the Cabinet. Mr. Tobin lives in Indianapolis.

Foreign Trade Club Backs Freight Bill

Calling on members and on various organizations on the entire Atlantic and Pacific seaboards to support the White bill (Senate 3516), the Foreign Commerce Club of Boston, Inc., announced today a concerted movement to assure American railroads and seaports the same loyalty by American importers and exporters as is shown by Canadian subjects to their own rails and ports.

Under the terms of the bill, all articles imported into the United States, through a contiguous country from another country foreign to the United States, and transshipped from the contiguous country to the United States, would be assessed a special tax or duty of 10 per cent of the value, and if the articles are otherwise subject by law to a duty, the special duty shall be added. The special tax would not apply to goods brought in through a contiguous country, which imposed only such duties on goods reaching it through United States ports as on similar goods received directly at one of its own ports.

Bridgeport to Get $1-a-Year Mayor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 17—As a result of the appointment of Mayor Edward T. Buckingham as compensation commissioner in the fourth congressional district for a five-year term beginning Jan. 1, 1933, with an annual salary of $5000, the city of Bridgeport will have a "dollar-a-year" Mayor beginning with the new year.

Announcement of his appointment to succeed Mr. Charles E. Williamson of Darien was made yesterday by Gov. Wilbur L. Cross and was followed by Mr. Buckingham's own statement that he intended to remain in the Bridgeport mayoralty offices indefinitely.

"During the World War," he said, "we had many men working for the country as volunteer dollar-a-year men. I feel that we are now in a war against depression. I am giving up my $7500 salary as Mayor on Jan. 1, but will continue in office as a dollar-a-year Mayor. This is part of my economy program for the city."

PLYMOUTH PRICES REDUCED UP TO $30

Reductions up to $30 on the Plymouth Six are announced today by Mr Walter P. Chrysler, head of the Plymouth Motor Car Company. It is made clear in the announcement that the new price includes the patented feature of floating power, a device said to eliminate vibration.

The new low prices, which are $90 less than last year, follow: Four-door sedan, $545; convertible coupe, $565; coupe with rumble seat, $525; business coupe, $495. All prices are f. o. b. factory.

IDAHOAN WINS DUTCH POST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Idaho—The task of supervising education in the Dutch East Indies has been accepted by Mr. Ted Turner, for several years the proctor of men at the University of Idaho. He will enter the school system maintained by an oil company for its employees' children. He left Idaho two years ago to study social science and education at Columbia University and receive the master degree there last year.

"ANNUITIES DESCRIBED"

Technicalities and details are omitted.—A leaflet in simple words by R. O. Walter.

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If you haven't done so place your order now with the JONES DEALER—holidays always tax the capacity of the farm to supply the Christmas demand for

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MOST LITTLE PIGS GO TO THE MARKET
BUT THE BEST LITTLE PIGS GO TO JONES

JONES DAIRY FARM (Est. 1834) FORT ATKINSON, WIS.

Plymouth Sets a New Pace!

$30 *Reduction Announced by Walter P. Chrysler*

Plymouth Six Four-Door Sedan Now $545

TODAY Plymouth announces price reductions up to thirty dollars on the Plymouth Six, *effective at once.*

Plymouth set the pace in the low-priced field by introducing new models far in advance of competition.

We said then that "this new Plymouth was built to honestly win the good-will of American motorists, who have never yet failed to reward real merit."

We meant what we said. Plymouth sets the pace in price as well as performance. *This is the time to "go ahead," and now Plymouth sets a faster pace than ever.*

And remember this . . . your savings on Plymouth aren't confined to price alone. Plymouth is scientifically engineered to be the most economical Six in the low-priced field . . . the easiest to run, the easiest on gas, oil, tires and upkeep. That's why it carries no excess weight . . . no superfluous cast iron and steel . . . to increase running costs.

Remember too, this new price includes *Floating Power* . . . patented engine mountings that no other car can use except by license. Not simply rubber cushions . . . but a basic new improvement which eliminates all vibration.

There's *Safety Steel Bodies.* If steel railway cars are superior to old-fashioned coaches, certainly steel automobile bodies are superior to the composite kind. And just as necessary.

You get *Hydraulic Brakes* too . . . so necessary in these days of high speeds and crowded highways. And those easy riding qualities which you formerly found only in high-priced cars.

Not only is Plymouth a BIG, full-sized family car . . . it's a low-priced car without that low-priced look. A thrilling car to drive . . . with a 70-horsepower engine that makes Plymouth the most brilliant performing Six in the field.

Plymouth says again . . . look at all three . . . ride in all three . . . compare delivered prices and *may the best car win.*

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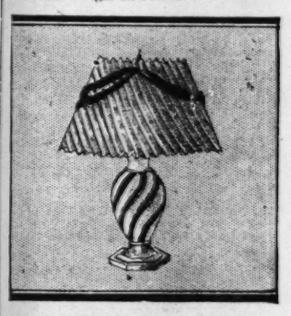
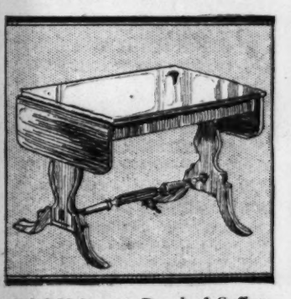


Rust and white, porcelain base; gold stripes. Pleated gauze shade; rust color ribbons. Complete. $25

Combination End Table Magazine Rack. Solid Mahogany Top. $11.75



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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Hawthorne Off His Stilts

The American Notebooks, by Nathaniel Hawthorne, edited by Randall Stewart. New Haven: Yale University Press. $5.

IN MAKING available to the public the complete, authentic text of Hawthorne's American Notebooks, Professor Stewart has rendered a signal service to American letters. For the first time we are permitted to read what Hawthorne actually put down in his journal from day to day, and a comparison of this with the garbled, incomplete version given to the world 64 years ago by Mrs. Hawthorne proves little short of astounding. That a lady of Mrs. Hawthorne's moral eminence should have felt no compunction in the wholesale revision, the constant omissions and additions, the touching up and toning down which she allowed herself in "editing" the Notebooks (all in the interest of "refinement" and "elegance")—that such a lapse in taste and literary ethics should have been possible is a sad commentary on the effect of the genteel tradition on the more impressionable females of the last century. Mrs. Hawthorne's motives were no doubt of the highest, but her changes were unfortunately almost always for the worse.

One is especially grateful therefore for the uniform excellence of Professor Stewart's editing and for his splendid critical introduction, which stands as a model of subtle, close and penetrating scholarship. By his comprehensive examination of the nature of Mrs. Hawthorne's revisions, with the light they throw on Hawthorne's more human side, and by his brilliant study of the relationship of the notebooks to the novels and short stories, he contrives to present a critique of Hawthorne's genius which, for general insight as well as for the justice and importance of its concrete observations, I would rank with the criticisms of Henry James and W. C. Brownell—and the erratic but telling diatribe of D. H. Lawrence. Taken in connection with the notebooks, Professor Stewart's introduction constitutes a more illuminating study of Hawthorne's method than is to be found in any of the three critics named above.

And what of the notebooks themselves? The restoration in this edition of all the material deleted by the first editor—the colloquialisms, the homely turns of phrase and thought, the touches of unabashed realism, the expression of personal affections and dislikes, the bits of self-revelation, the hints of religious heterodoxy—is all to the good. For the first time we see Hawthorne off his stilts. But it must be admitted that even with his feet on the ground and his pen engaged in a meticulous notation of the concrete objects and experiences of his daily life, he remains disconcertingly remote. The cumulative effect of a reading of the notebooks is still the impression of devastating impersonality which so irritated Henry James. We pick up a hundred intimate little facts about Hawthorne by the way, but the heart of the man remains a mystery; the very wealth of objective detail betrays the lack of any significant emotion beyond the passion of the artist for the materials of his art.

Nevertheless, Professor Stewart has demonstrated that the notebooks are invaluable for a study of Hawthorne the artist, and in that way we come as close to Hawthorne the man as we probably ever shall.

R. P.

Abundant Harvest

Biography and the Human Heart, by Gamaliel Bradford. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3.50.

THE biographical studies in this volume are the last gleanings from what has been an abundant—some readers will think an overabundant—harvest. The individual essays in most of Bradford's earlier books were held together by some central theme of which each essay was a particular illustration. "Damaged Souls" and "Southern Portraits" were such books. Two of the studies in the present collection have some relation one to the other, those of Longfellow and Whitman, and it is possible to link them feebly with those on Charlotte Cushman the actress and W. M. Hunt the painter; but what are Walpole and Xenophon doing in this galley? And we wonder whether Jones Very and John Beauchamp Jones are of sufficient interest and importance to belong in this or any other collection of biographical portraits of representative men and women. When we add that the volume begins and ends with essays on the art and practice of biography it will be seen that this is a very miscellaneous and scrappy collection.

Bradford's methods are now so well known, illustrated as they are by more than 100 character-portraits, that it is unnecessary to comment upon them here. There is still the easy self-assurance, the facility, the fecundity of words, the confidence that the biographer has plumbed to the depths of each character that he analyses. Whether he indeed succeeds in doing so is another question. To Longfellow he accords many of the highest qualities of humanity; but he lacked "distinction." Why he lacked distinction Bradford does not tell us. Bradford attempts to estimate the character of W. M. Hunt, though he admits that to judge the quality of Hunt's paintings is "beyond his competence." But should a critic who admits his inability to judge paintings attempt to judge the painter?

For years Mr. Bradford turned out with dependable regularity these "soul-portraits." They begin to seem machine-made, each cut too strictly in accordance with a pattern. They begin to date. They have been much admired; but we question whether they will long continue to be generally read.

Literary License

IT HAS always been considered necessary for writers who have anything to say to attack the established order; not only because they disbelieve in the established order but because it is the only way that they can get a hearing. But methods are changing noticeably. Between 1910 and 1925 the weapon was the magazine and all the artillery of iconoclasm; now the method is one of frigid scrutiny. Hence Scrutiny, a Cambridge quarterly, given to an almost religious reverence for the work of I. A. Richards, T. S. Eliot, Walter Empson—the author of "Seven Types of Ambiguity"—and the work of certain "difficult" poets, one of whom, W. H. Auden, is of importance.

* * *

The tone of Scrutiny is pained, scrupulous and solemn. Mrs. Leavis's book, "Fiction and the Reading Public," reviewed some months ago in these columns, said some excellent things in a presumptuous manner which is still her affliction in the two numbers of Scrutiny now published. With her general view and Scrutiny's object, however, anyone intimately aware of the decline of English literary culture must be sympathetic. It is odd to find rebels pleading for a solidarity with tradition, but it is clear that an age devoted to natural science must have values or vanish. The belief that literary culture is unnecessary in such an age is fatal. Scrutiny is aware that it cannot reform the world, and it has no desire "to put back the clock." Its immediate aims are a return to scrupulousness in criticism, a defense of the "highbrow" minority from the amiable "middlebrow" democratic vote. One glance at the English Sunday newspapers will convince anyone of the necessity of this stand; if it can be managed with elegance and wit, without the superiority of martyrdom, and without the cliquishness, Scrutiny will be a landmark; instead of another tombstone in literary history. But we do not want a Cambridge "racket" any more than we want a Book Society "racket."

* * *

An odd commentary on the movement lies in the publication of the 15 volumes of the Cambridge History of English Literature in a new edition at 5s. a volume.

For back through creeks and inlets making
Comes silent flooding in the main.

An apposite moral from a dubious poem.

* * *

A difficulty is that elegance is still unrecognized as a revolutionary quality. Once an attribute of ambassadors, since it helped to cause the French Revolution, we suspect it is something which no gentleman's library should be without but which no gentleman has time for. Sir Rennell Rodd's "Rome of the Renaissance and Today" (Macmillan. 25s.; $5), a monumental, learned and portentous volume, would seem an example of near-elegance, established and portentous. It is the kind of book one feels an ambassador ought to write, and its prose style, like Sir Roger de Coverley in church, might be described as "awful to his tenants." But the sonorous, imperial style conceals a lifetime's patient absorption in the theme. Sir Rennell Rodd has had 60 years of Rome and he knows every house and street of the old quarter, and as much as anyone can know of the topographical architectural history of the city. The book is admirably illustrated by the drawings of Henry Rushbury, A. R. A. It is the obvious book for anyone who is going to spend some time in the city, and it will have, as the city changes, a definite historical interest. One puts it on the shelf with the awed feeling that it will become a classic any minute.

* * *

The monumental is Mr. Philip Guedalla's victim and his dread. "Argentine Interlude" (Hodder and Stoughton. 9/6) a series of impressions of South America made during a quasi-official university mission to the subcontinent, is an often amusing, often trivial lapse. His manner is very twopence colored. He was, as an emissary of belated English cultural propaganda, in the rather awkward situation of having to curb his wit, and to reserve it for Mr. Cunninghame Graham, R. M. Tomlinson, W. H. Hudson, the inepti-tudes of French professors who calmly annexed Cervantes and tactlessly described Buenos Aires as a second Marseilles, the discomforts of the Monroe Doctrine and the solecisms "Pan" and "Latin" America. An imaginary buccaneer warned him at his departure to beware of adjectives. Alas, no reference was made to a quota system for epigrams and facetiæ.

* * *

It is the habit of reviewers to grudge one man his wit and then complain his successor lacks it. But one must make this complaint about "Tristan da Cunha," by Douglas M. Gane (Allen & Unwin, 7s. 6d.), a book which describes the brief history of that remote settlement, appeals for help and funds, and hopes the British Government will not let it slip out of its hands like Heligoland. This, after Mr. Guedalla has been explaining to the Argentines how polite the British were about the evacuation of Buenos Aires, has a slightly sinister ring. It does not sound so very cultural, though it is apparently philanthropic.

* * *

"Tiger Man," by Julian Duguid (Gollancz. 10/6, Century. $3)—an author with a weakness for lurid titles—again spoils Mr. Guedalla's polite remarks by informing us that if we are to escape from civilization South America is the place. This is an exciting and vivid book. Mr. Duguid's difficulty is that he is writing the life story of his living friend, keeping as near as a novelist can to the facts and imagining the dialogue. The result is a hero and a god, a hunter, a "white man" of most commendable whiteness and iconic utterance; but Tiger Man, who is modest, we are told, must, like the reader, surely have his doubts.

* * *

The work of Mrs. D. M. Large is familiar to the readers of this newspaper. "Irish Airs" (Constable 5/-) contains a series of slight sketches in Anglo-Irish humor, an export which is frowned on in certain quarters in Dublin. I believe that with a little more space I could start a real public fight about this book.

* * *

"Desert Ways to Indian Snows," by Mr. A. J. Reynolds (Unicorn Press. 15/-), is also by an author known to this newspaper. It touches among other things upon political questions in Syria, Palestine and Arabia, and remarks that the lifting of the arms embargo is likely to prolong French and British occupation in these countries. Only the lifting of the arms embargo? Mr. Reynolds's views are anti-socialist on India and on politics in general. The difficulty about applying "the strong hand" is to know where it will be most appreciated. Mr. Reynolds's suggestion, I gather, is to "put the strong hand on the purse."

LICENSEE.

A Yankee Rover

A Yankee Rover, by Christopher Ward. New York: Simon & Schuster. Paper. $2.50.

THE rolling stone is loose again. The Massachusetts youth to whom Christopher Ward gave the leading part in "The Strange Adventures of Jonathan Drew," appears again in a series of exploits called "A Yankee Rover." These two novels combine the gifts of the parodist with those of the historian. They are ample and minutely detailed social histories of the United States in the second decade of the last century; they are also lusty, wholehearted chronicles of adventure after the manner of Smollett and Defoe, done with the extravagance that makes them, in a sense, parodies, while at the same time they are based on a careful study of the records of American life in the 1830's. Anyhow, they are good stout yarns.

"A Yankee Rover" records Jonathan Drew's adventures from the time he left his bark-mill at Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1825, until he said good-by to the mountain man, Charlie Purdue, at St. Louis, after a successful trading expedition to Santa Fé, in 1829.

In those few years Jonathan "Rollingstone" Drew had hobnobbed with southern aristocracy at the White Sulphur Springs and at Charleston; had been wrecked on a steam packet off Cape Hatteras; had swum to shore and returned to Charleston with the purpose of freeing two slaves that belonged to the estate of his friend Laurens Duane; had struggled through the Four Holes Swamp with bloodhounds at his heels; had been rescued by his old friend Ezra Birch, Yankee peddler from Attleboro, Mass.; and had traveled hidden in the peddler's wagon, "The Alphabet"—so named because it carried goods classified under every letter. After a brief visit to his mother in Massachusetts Jonathan took to the road again. This time his objective was Santa Fé and his purpose a trading venture.

He traveled from Fort Independence to Santa Fé with a wagon train of traders, endured the desert, hostile Indians and a stampede of buffalo, and finally reached the city of his hopes, a cluster of low adobe buildings around a plaza where the traders disposed of their goods at great profit. Then came the still more harrowing adventures of the return trip, the safe arrival at St. Louis, and Jonathan's anti-climactic plan of going into the business of making buttons with Ezra Birch in Attleboro.

It is not likely that Jonathan will stay long in Attleboro. There are still some areas on the North Atlantic continent that he has not explored and there undoubtedly is a public which will be glad to follow his future adventures.

Mr. Ward constructs his narrative in episodes. He writes with gusto, though with some repetitiousness in in episodes. He writes with gusto, the nature of the episodes. Fists, guns and rough dialect abound. Jonathan's visits to the seats of the mighty are comparatively brief. Boatmen, teamsters, peddlers, gamblers, Indian fighters, "low-life characters" are his companions. There is nothing exquisite about the book, and not much that is romantic except the strangeness of the life. It makes little difference which of the two books about Jonathan one reads first, since the second is wholly intelligible without the first. "The Strange Adventures of Jonathan Drew" seems to possess more variety, both in the emotions aroused and in the nature of the episodes and the characters. "A Yankee Rover" is practically a tale without women, but rich in a wide assortment of hardy men.

W. K. R.

An Amazing Trek

Wild Horses and Gold, by Elizabeth Page. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $3.

IN 1898 a rumor found its way into northern Wyoming that horses were selling in Dawson, Yukon Territory, at $300 and $400 per head; in Wyoming they were worth just the trouble it took to capture and break them, so two Wyoming cowboys gathered a herd, picked out 60 of the strongest and started out to trail them to the gold fields.

The route lay north to Edmonton, northwest to Lesser Slave Lake. Here the partners separated, Kansas Gilbert going by steamer, boat and on foot to the Yukon and up to Dawson, where he arranged for feed for the herd. Slim Jackson with several helpers went on west with the horses, wintered them on the Stikine River deep in the mountains and in the following spring made a desperate effort to get them through. The entire route had been beset by appalling hardship; now their difficulties became insuperable. Lack of feed, intense cold, boggy roads, impassable rivers, and hostile Indians cut the herd down to half its original size, and finally, in attempting to raft down the Pelly, all were lost except one horse and two mules. With this remnant Slim and his party reached Dawson after almost two years on the trail.

Mrs. Page had the story from the man whom she calls Kansas Gilbert. His reminiscences were helped out by his diary; later, she discovered some official reports of the Canadian police and other officers which enabled her to piece out the record with apparent accuracy. She invented an eligible young woman, trailing to the Yukon with her parents, and an eligible young man to make a love interest; but in the main this is a factual account.

Its qualities are also its defects. The very nature of the circumstances makes for looseness of structure and the whole gives the effect of hasty writing, but the fidelity to details of the cowboy's trade evinces a thorough acquaintance with range life, and the descriptions of the high plateau of western Canada are the best the reviewer has ever read. The book is a worthy record of one of the most amazing treks in the history of the West.

Summer or Swallow?

Bonnie Prince Charlie, by Clennell Wilkinson. London: George G. Harrap. 8s. 6d. net.

MR. CLENNELL WILKINSON'S title proclaims him a romantic. Nor is that to be cavilled at, for to write of the Young Pretender with historic veracity is to write of him in the romantic vein. Telling the story of his mother's rescue from Innsbruck, Mr. Wilkinson protests, paraphrasing a platitude, that his tale is "no romantic fiction, but an even more romantic fact." Wogan and O'Toole were the historic peers of Dumas's imagined musketeers.

* * *

And so it was all through. The adventure of the forty-five was the complete and classic justification of the romantic conception of history. It was that and nothing else. Ended, its significance ended. It was at once the apotheosis and the curtain of Jacobitism. Mr. Wilkinson is very right, whether as a historian or as an artist, in dismissing the sequel, so far as it concerns Charles Edward, in a few brief pages. The end of the forty-five was the end of Jacobitism as a real factor in history; and after Culloden, at any rate after the escape to France, the Prince fell into line with other ineffectual kings in exile, of whom these latter times have seen a good many. He ceased, dynastically, to matter.

* * *

Mr. Wilkinson has told the story of his brief and gallant adventure, with its astonishing successes and—considering those—its astonishing failures, vividly and well; though not quite so well perhaps, lacking their knowledge of the larger map of history, as Andrew Lang or Sanford Terry. At times he inclines too much to the declamatory style and he is a little too obviously anxious not to let the Whig dogs have the best of it (which after all they did), but anyone who is inclined to attribute his vivid detail to a fertile imagination—to the fashionable imaginative reconstruction—may be referred to that fascinating repertory of documents, the work of an industrious bishop, "The Lyon in Mourning," which, if it had not been issued by a learned society, would very likely have been as good a seller as the memoirs of William Hickey or the diaries of Parson Woodforde.

But really the interesting thing is that two modern writers—for Mr. Compton Mackenzie is also in this field—should have simultaneously made themselves the serious exponents of a man and an adventure which a very little while ago would have been regarded as appropriate only to the sort of writing which Stevenson, one of its most accomplished exponents, stigmatized as cushery. In conjunction with the reversion of Miss Rose Macaulay and Miss Margaret Irwin to the historical novel, it may be regarded as a symptom that we are a little tired of the amusing but essentially sterile ironies of Strachey, Maurois and their disciples; and that we are ripe for a new romantic revival. It looks as though we might soon see a return to favor of that great but for the moment obscured writer Maurice Hewlett, who made an epic novel, which was also a poem, out of the story of Charles Edward's most famous ancestress. How amused and delighted Stevenson and Lang, Charles Edward's romantic countrymen, would have been.

Women in Prison

What We Put in Prison and in Preventive and Rescue Homes, by A. W. Pailthorpe. London: Williams & Norgate. 5s. net.

FEW if any other English women have had the opportunities which Dr. Pailthorpe has had of getting to know women criminals and offenders. She gained the consent of the Home Office to study prisoners at Birmingham and at Holloway and to continue her researches in certain reformatories and rescue homes. She had the advantage of being neither an official nor a representative of any society which had preconceived views about rescue work. She gave prolonged study to each individual case that she attended to, winning the confidence of the woman, endeavoring to find out her point of view, checking what she heard from her by every possible means, and, it may be added, doing what she could to re-establish her in normal life. Her method was in part that of the trained psycho-analyst, and may to that extent raise doubts in the minds of those who distrust that method. But here we are concerned with it only as a systematic means of diagnosing states of thought, the diagnosis being the sequel to sympathetic inquiry, and a constant invitation to the sufferers to "cooperate" in reaching a true view about themselves.

Her inquiries concern women only, and as a rule those who have been concerned with petty crimes likely to bring them again and again under the hands of the law. For clearness she has outlined the history of a number of cases—those of "Nora"; "Daisy"; "Vera"; "Mrs. Brown," who was "in" for stealing a dress; "Milly" aged 30, who was on remand for "stealing and found wandering in male attire"; "Bella," aged 22, "in a Home for pilfering, a quiet, gentle-mannered girl of the talkative type, who chattered like a self-conscious child of 12," and a dozen others. She shows us in each case what was wrong with the women and how, in one way or another, they had lost self-control. Sometimes they are ashamed of themselves, and anxious to reform, but do not know how. Sometimes they are resentful or defiant, nursing a sense of grievance.

"Could we," asks the author, "act more stupidly toward these waifs than to put them all into one sack and shake them up together?" Is it not still more stupid to expect them to come out after the treatment "little saints—patterns of ourselves?" She is as dissatisfied with the attempted methods of reform as with the methods of punishment. It is useless, she insists, to endeavor at one and the same time to educate and to punish. Most of the delinquents whom she has studied are not persons who have been actuated by the will to do evil, but persons needing treatment; so that the question which should be asked is not, "What punishment is here merited?" but "What treatment would be beneficial in restoring these 'criminals' to the ranks of 'normal people'?" There is no cut-and-dried rule which will meet the case of all. Since their characters have been weakened or warped in as many different ways as there are individuals, each case should be treated on its merits, individually. She would like to see the result of asking the prisoners themselves "How they think they should be punished, or better still, how they should be treated." As soon as they are able to become a problem to themselves they are at the "critical stage" when "they begin to cooperate." The prolonged special study which the author has given to this subject has been made fruitful by her sympathy and wise judgment of character.

Nevada Boom Towns

Gold in Them Hills, by C. B. Glasscock. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill. $2.50.

SAUL, son of Kish, went hunting his father's asses and found a kingdom; Jim Butler, son of the Nevada desert, went hunting his strayed burros and unearthed a sizable kingdom of his own. For he chipped a piece of rock from the ledge behind which the burros had hidden and so located the first mine in what was to be the town of Tonopah. From this camp and its sister, Goldfield, some $250,000,000 in gold and silver ore were to be taken between 1901 and 1931. It is not recorded that Mr. Butler used his kingdom to any better advantage than did Saul.

There were a score of these Nevada booms, and their development constitutes a distinct epoch in the history of mining. The stories are monotonous; a strike is reported and every footloose prospector, merchant, teamster and drifter within the surrounding territory rushes in, to stake claims, to speculate, to profit by legitimate or illegitimate business. In a few weeks a town of several thousands has sprung up, with most of the appurtenances and all of the nuisances of civilization. Optimism is in the air; everybody is good-natured, generous, hilarious. It is to be noted, however, that the Nevada camps were singularly free from crimes of violence. Within a few months, the strike either plays out or proves to be enormously rich. In the first case, the town becomes one more of the "ghost towns" of the desert. In the second case, outside capital is quickly interested, combinations and mergers are formed, machinery is installed, the town becomes more or less permanent; but it loses most of its color and romance.

Mr. Glasscock writes part of his story from personal recollections (he was interested in two boom-town newspapers), more from old newspaper files and still more from the oral testimony of old prospectors, a breed for whom he has a profound love compounded of admiration and pity. He writes in racy, journalistic, slightly sardonic style, with full appreciation of the lusty spirit of the boom camps. His book is recommended to fiction and scenario writers in search of incident and color, as well as to the student of western history.

Atlas of the Historical Geography of the United States, by Charles O. Paullin (Carnegie Institution of Washington and the American Geographical Society of New York. $15.) is a gold mine for librarians, historians, and students. It has been 20 years in the making by a score of specialists in American history and geography. "Its aim," according to the editor, "is to illustrate cartographically, in manageable compass, and yet with considerable detail, essential facts of geography and of history that condition and explain the development of the United States." This is achieved by arrangement of the maps in groups, each group presenting chronologically the development of a particular phase of history. Preceding each map is a comprehensive explanatory text. The unique value of this atlas lies in enabling the reader to comprehend trends in sectional and national development in a graphic way that is more effective than columns of statistics and pages of fine print.

Golden Tales of the Prairie States (Dodd Mead) is the fourth in Mrs. May Lamberton Becker's series of selections of "Golden Tales of Our America." It has been the intention of the editor "not to provide one more anthology of 'best American short stories,' but to select short stories of literary merit such as might give to the readers of today reliable and convincing reports of the past . . . of American life and thought."

Literary Portraits

On Splendid Appetites! by Cameron Rogers. New York: John Day. $2.

THE author of this volume of essays is the son of the author of "The Rosary," that sentimental ditty which to Nevin's music has been sung around the world. Of his father, who wrote other verses which were better than "The Rosary" but nothing else that attained to anywhere near the popularity of that song, Mr. Rogers gives some pleasant reminiscences. Two other essays have to do with men of letters whom he has met.

The best piece in the volume is the sketch of Wilfrid Scawen Blunt, "the Uncrowned King of Sussex," whom Mr. Rogers saw at Newbuildings, Blunt's romantically beautiful Sussex home. Closely connected with this is the account of Wilfrid Meynell, the husband of the poet, whose home at Pulborough is in the neighborhood of Newbuildings. Pleasant and sympathetic is the sketch of Mr Meynell and his family.

There are short studies of Praed and Calverley, those accomplished writers of society verse; and in another mood appreciations of Neil Munro (who is not so well known as he deserves to be) and of that strange, somber genius, James Clarence Mangan, the author of "My Dark Rosaleen."

In somewhat disconcerting contrast to these papers is one on Mr. H. L. Mencken, who has, Mr. Rogers thinks, exhausted the lines of thought appropriate to his temper and point of view and is now writing of things which are "too big for him and which he does not comprehend." The opening piece, which gives its title to the volume, is a series of notations for a drama on Balzac which, apparently, has been abandoned.

Mr. Rogers is possessed of discrimination and enthusiasm; his themes are for the most part fresh if not absolutely novel; and he has a broad background of information against which to project them.

Large Conclusions

Harvesters, by Phillips Russell. New York: Brentano. $3.50.

ALL the seven men who are studied in this volume were all "harvesters" in the broad fields of thought and social progress. They represent stages in the growth and development of ideas. Perhaps seven other men or indeed several separate batches of seven men, chosen at random from the different centuries, would have represented these successive stages quite as well as those whom Mr. Russell has selected. His choice has fallen upon the Emperor Frederick II, Leonardo da Vinci, Copernicus, Luther, Cortes, James Watt and Thomas Jefferson—an odd assortment. In each study there is a rapid survey of the biographical facts and the outstanding characteristics, followed by some generalizations upon the place occupied by the man in the history of ideas.

The links between the several chapters are somewhat tenuous. Mr. Russell recurs often to the conception of the arithmetical, the geometrical and the algebraic types of intellect. The algebraic, with its reliance upon *x* to discover the unknown quantity, is, he declares, the modern type. He traces its slow displacement of the arithmetical intellect which was prevalent in the Middle Ages. In each of his seven subjects he discovers some particular quality that marks a stage. Leonardo, for example, was the sort of man who looked outward "to discover the origin and workings of natural forces." Copernicus's discovery was a forward step in the use of human intelligence because "it encouraged men to see what the intelligence, when free, could do." Cortes "demonstrated to the world how easily a handful of trained white men, equipped with steel and gunpowder, could conquer whole nations of colored people"—which does not, strictly speaking, seem to be much of an intellectual advance. Watt was the "power maker" and Jefferson the architect of society. As the long course of history is thus passed in rapid review we see that "economics has marched upon a field once wholly accorded to ethics" and that a struggle is going on between them.

From all this it will be seen that from the comparatively narrow premises of the lives of seven famous men Mr. Russell draws large generalized conclusions.

Bird Notes

Bird Notes, by Harry L. Rhodes. Wellington, Kan.: Charles Willesbrandt.

ONE does not go far into this little book without becoming convinced of the author's understanding of and sympathy with his subject. The portraits of the different varieties of birds found in the Middle West bespeak an intimacy resulting from more than a casual acquaintance with the feathered friends of man. The brief descriptions of nearly 100 varieties are accompanied by excellent illustrations of each bird described, and a considerable portion of the book includes questions which make it useful as a class book in ornithology. There are also useful hints as to the making and erection of bird houses and bird baths, how to attract birds, and lists of the varieties that may be found at different seasons of the year in eastern and central Kansas.

The relation of birds to trees is also dealt with at length, and there are interesting comments on migration and bird sanctuaries. An attractive illustration shows the gateway to a sanctuary maintained by the author. Upon the post which supports the gate is fastened a tablet bearing this legend, "Briarcliff Lodge, Bird Sanctuary, Harry L. Rhodes." This, in itself, indicates something of the author's love of nature and betoken a depth of his interest in the preservation of bird life. All in all, this is an attractive little volume to which the nature lover may turn with pleasure and profit.

A. F. G.

Mr. James Hilton's "Ill Wind," which was reviewed in these columns Oct. 1 in the English edition (Benn), is now published in the United States by Morrow.

Mr. Garland Recalls

My Friendly Contemporaries, by Hamlin Garland. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.

HAMLIN GARLAND'S latest volume brings up to 1923 his "literary log" begun in "Roadside Meetings" and "Companions on the Trail." Like them, this volume is mainly direct quotation from his diaries.

Once more the reader enters the wide, friendly circle of Garland's literary companions. The number of acquaintances that come and go is fairly bewildering. New faces are welcome and old ones grow more dear, especially "Uncle John" Burroughs, Irving Bacheller, Theodore Roosevelt and William Dean Howells. Among the new faces is the "round, boyish" one of Herbert Hoover, general manager of the Belgium Relief Fund.

Pervading this work is the plaintive note of one who finds himself less and less able to sympathize with a younger generation of "realistic" writers. Garland belonged to the pre-war, pre-typewriter, pre-movie age, and when the post-war literature of revolt came into vogue, his quiet stories of pioneer life attracted scant attention.

Out of a multitude of vivid characterizations, by far the most interesting to this reviewer are those drawn during his visit to England in 1922. The Garlands are entertained by Kipling and his dark-eyed daughter, Elsie, in their charming 1640 home. On this trip Garland first meets the author of "The Nigger of the 'Narcissus,'" a short man whose volubility and Polish accent, "joined with his cockney pronunciation of words, made him utterly incredible." G. B. S. appears again, this time walking along the road busily writing shorthand in a small notebook—the Shavian way of combining exercise with composition. Sir James Barrie thrills Garland's two young daughters by his very presence, and not least in appeal are long, lean, sandy-haired A. A. Milne and his beautiful, elfin son, Robin. These English sketches are less fragmentary and approach more nearly the breadth of treatment that makes "Roadside Meetings" the best of the three volumes.

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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

General Lee's Home Restored

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

BUILT by George Washington Parke Custis, and later the home of Gen. Robert E. Lee, the mansion Arlington has recently been restored after standing empty since the beginning of the Civil War. The Federal Government took possession of the house a month after General Lee left to command the Confederate Army. Then it was stripped of all its furnishings and left bare and desolate for over 60 years. In 1925 Congress decided something should be done about it, and authorized an appropriation "to restore, as far as may be practicable, the appearance of the mansion to the condition of its occupancy by the Lee family."

Today Arlington glows again in its magnificent setting on the heights above the Potomac. The work of restoration has gone on quietly under the direction of the Quartermaster Corps of the Army, which manages the cemetery and the rest of the estate. Although practically none of the Lee furniture is available, there are still people living who knew Arlington in its heyday. With their coöperation it has been possible to refurnish the place very much as it was when the Lees left it in 1861.

Its Design and Erection

The building of the house, which resembles an ancient Greek temple, was begun about 1802. Bricks made on the estate, and timber hewn by the Custis slaves, were used in its construction. Its 1100 acres was about one-sixth of a royal grant to an English sea captain for his services in transporting some of the earliest settlers to Virginia.

In 1778 it was bought by John Parke Custis, whose son, George Washington Parke Custis, lived at Mount Vernon with his grandmother Martha Washington, while she was there, then he moved to a small house already standing on the estate, and started building the present Arlington mansion. Here, in 1804, as soon as the north and south wings of the building were ready, he brought his 16-year-old bride, the lovely Mary Lee Fitzhugh. Custis took with him to Arlington many valuable relics which he had inherited by the will of George Washington, also furniture and other articles of interest which he had bought at the sale of the household effects of Mount Vernon.

Arlington saw many brilliant gatherings as years passed, but probably none more gay than the one at which the one surviving Custis child, Mary Ann Randolph Custis, was married to the handsome young West Pointer, Robert E. Lee, himself a member of one of Virginia's oldest families. The young couple made their home at Arlington, Mrs. Lee's parents taking up their quarters again in the wing where they began their married life. It was here that he made his fateful decision to throw in his lot with the South, leaving for Richmond on April 20, 1861.

Some of the more valuable of the Washington heirlooms — pictures, plate and furniture—Mrs. Lee soon sent over the rough roads to the home of her aunt, Mrs. A. M. Fitzhugh, at Ravensworth, where she shortly took refuge for a while. Three days later a detachment of Union troops was ordered to occupy Arlington, and not long afterward it was completely stripped of its remaining furnishings, which were taken to the Patent Office.

Not everything reached the Patent Office, however. The passion for war souvenirs is as old as war itself. Soldiers quartered in the house could not resist picking up a few treasures to take home. One man cut from its frame a painting of Mildred Lee; another took some pieces of statuary from a mantel and packed them in his roll; a third modestly contented himself with a couple of coarse white earthenware custard cups from the kitchen.

Lee Descendants Reimbursed

The relics in the possession of the Government were returned to the Lee family in 1903, and General Custis Lee, son of Gen. Robert E. Lee, successfully sued the Government for compensation for the federal confiscation of Arlington, receiving the sum of $150,000. The portrait of Mildred Lee, and a number of other things taken as souvenirs, have been returned to the Government to be placed again in Arlington, since it has become known that the house was to be restored. The custard cups occupy a proud position on a shelf in the family dining room, together with some pieces of Lowestoft china which Mrs. Lee gave her Negro maid, Selina Gray.

When Mrs. Lee was preparing to leave the house, she gave Selina the Lowestoft china, two homemade bedside candle tables, and a cupboard, on which it had been the maid's duty to place every night a glass of milk for General Lee. These are now all back in the house.

The furniture now in place is mostly of the early federal period, or reproductions of pieces which Custis brought from Mount Vernon, many of which have since found their way back again to the Washington shrine. Copies of four historic paintings which were once at Arlington hang again on the walls, gifts of patriotic societies. Eventually copies of several others, which Mrs. Lee took with her in 1861 and are now in the possession of Washington and Lee University, will look down on the stately rooms where once hung the originals.

K. L.

Treasures From Thames Mud

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

ANTIQUARIANS will be interested in the news that valuable relics of long ago have been recovered from the River Thames during dredging operations at Cliveden near Lady Astor's country home, and Boulter's Locks. They include a third century pewter vase and part of a pottery vessel, both relics of the Roman occupation of Britain; an Anglo-Saxon spearhead of the sixth century; a mediæval pike-head of the fifteenth century; a seventeenth century roasting-spit of Stuart times. These things will be added to the collection of historical antiques on loan at Reading Museum.

Many treasures have been fished from time to time from Mother Thames. Some of them were doubtless dropped by housewives living in the residences that centuries ago lined old London Bridge; others by sailors in ships passing up and down the famous river.

A veteran London antique dealer told me not long ago how he formerly obtained a fair supply of ancient pewter spoons, now almost worth their weight in gold. He commissioned the "mudlarks" who frequented the river about Waterloo Bridge, giving the delighted lads a shilling or more for every base-metal spoon they recovered by paddling or diving.

"COLLECTOR"

Courtesy, the Edgewater Tapestry Looms to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The first voyage of the steamer Yellowstone to the upper waters of the Missouri River in 1831-32 is the subject of this tapestry, designed by Lorentz Kleiser. It measures about 8 feet by 6½ feet, and was woven for the Court Room of the Nebraska State Capitol. In the background is Citadel Rock, one of the noted landmarks of the region

Heirlooms Are Scattered

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

Boston

HAVING associations with several of the well-known families of Salem, Marblehead and Boston of the eighteenth century, a considerable quantity of furniture, old silver and portraits were distributed at a three days' sale held at the Louis Joseph Auction Galleries in this city. This consignment was the property of Mr. Frederick Silsbee Whitwell of Boston and Cotuit.

Courtesy Louis Joseph Auction Galleries to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The only known piece of silver bearing the mark of J. Jagger of Marblehead is this tankard, formerly on exhibition at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. It brought $1500 at the Whitwell sale in Boston, Dec. 15-17

terville and was largely if not wholly inherited from several ancestral lines.

The immediate Whitwell forbears were prominent in the seafaring life of Boston and Salem, other names associated with the different items being such familiar ones as Cabot, Bradstreet, Silsbee, Crowninshield, Pickering and Devereux. These were connected with signers of the Declaration of Independence, presidents of Harvard College, naval commanders of the War of 1812 and several other groups of note. With a large number of descendants in each of these lines still residing in Massachusetts and near-by states, there was unprecedented local and family interest in the things which were offered for sale.

Since the catalogue description of the items contained the words "with additions," it was difficult to identify all the Whitwell items. Many were specifically indicated, however, among these being a miniature grandfather clock which was sold for $700. A cloak and wedding dress belonging to Elizabeth Gerry, who was married in 1775, sold for $105 and $200, respectively. The Peabody Museum of Salem secured a water-color sketch of several ships that comprised a group under command of Commodore Nathaniel Silsbee before 1800. Other family paintings included an oil portrait of Francis Tyng Tyler by Joseph Badger which brought $900. A pastel portrait of John Tyng Tyler by Copley was bought for the Boston Museum of Fine Arts for $1900. This belongs to the artist's early youthful period, before he went to England to study. It is rated a rare item, only a few such works being known. An oil portrait of John Tyler, father of the preceding, went for $550.

The most important piece of silver offered was a tankard made by J. Jagger of Marblehead, the only piece known from this maker. It belonged to the Rev. Simon Bradstreet and Mary Strahan Hills, who were married at Marblehead Nov. 16, 1738. A smaller tankard by Benjamin Burke, also an ancestral piece, went for $450 and a wine strainer by the same silversmith for $225. A very rare item in this group was a nutmeg grater by David Jesse which brought $350. It was the property of Elizabeth Gerry, mother of Elbridge Gerry, a Massachusetts signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Considerable furniture, evidently of Massachusetts make, brought

Courtesy Louis Joseph Auction Galleries to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A walnut highboy from the Whitwell sale, documented as the former property of successive Whitwell ancestors, beginning with Nathaniel Silsbee of Salem, 1748-91. It brought $1500

high prices considering the present market. The outstanding items were the walnut highboy with documented ownership which includes six or eight important family names of the Massachusetts of the eighteenth century. It sold for $1500. The secretary bookcase of Elizabeth Gerry, although of slight importance as a piece of cabinet work brought $1800.

A pair of excellent old Waterford cut glass decanters with Nathaniel

Courtesy Louis Joseph Auction Galleries to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A mahogany secretary desk that once belonged to Elizabeth Gerry, mother of one of the Massachusetts signers of the Declaration of Independence. It sold at the Whitwell auction this week for $1800, although having only moderate merit in its design

Silsbee associations was sold for $200. A boat-shaped bowl and tray of the same ware, once the property of Colonel Prescott of Bunker Hill fame, brought $125.

This sale attracted greater interest than any which has been held in this city for about 10 years, its total for the three sessions amounting to about $37,500.

A Keats-Severn Brooch

London

AMERICAN collectors of Keats relics, who make a pilgrimage during their visits to London to the Museum of the Keats Memorial House in Hampstead, will be interested to learn that another precious souvenir has now found its way to the Museum after 110 years. A little memorial brooch, the model of a Grecian lyre in fine gold with eight strings, each composed of a few strands of Keats gold-brown hair, has now at long last found its way to the Museum. It was the property of Keats' friend, Joseph Severn.

Pioneer History In Tapestry

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SINCE remote times life has been recorded in tapestry. The storied cloths of the distant past, occasionally lightly valued, are the prized possessions of today. A new tapestry, born of our admiration for an age-old art, has lately come into being. The fabric that has glorified kings and heroes tells with equal grace the simple legends of American pioneers.

Three tapestries picturing the pioneer history of Nebraska have recently been woven for the courtroom of the State Capitol at Lincoln. The history of the Ohio River has also been woven into a tapestry of a similar type for Mr. Edwin P. May, Huntington, W. Va.

These hangings, reminiscent of the early Renaissance when tapestry was an independent art and unrelated to pictures, are intended to be loosely hung as murals. In early periods the stone or paneled walls of castles were hung with them, as were royal tents in time of campaigns. Perspective had improved since Gothic days. Memories of the millefleur background lingered in clumps of low-flowering plants. The borders were narrow and lacked the intricate details of a later time.

The Nebraska tapestries all have a narrow border of fruit, flowers and foliage. The luxuriant trees in the foreground form graceful arches at the top, suggesting the ancient verdures. "Agriculture—Manuel Lisa" is the title of one which honors Nebraska's pioneer farmer and trader, Manuel Lisa is credited with holding the Indians along the Missouri River at peace with the United States when conflict was brewing with Great Britain before the War of 1812. As the first white farmer, he brought the seed of the great squash, lima bean, potato and turnip to Nebraska and gave them to the Indians. The scene between him and the Indians when he offered them the great squash is pictured in the foreground. A trading post and farm is suggested and in the background flows the Missouri River.

"The Overland Trails" is replete with the romance of a primitive mode of transportation which played an important part in the history of Nebraska. Covered wagons began to trek over Nebraska on the Oregon Trail in 1813. With the discovery of gold in California the tide of immigration turned southward. Who shall say what the eager travelers crossing Nebraska on the Denver, California and Mormon Trails, begun in 1847, did not hope to find at the end of the rainbow? Transportation over the Trails, which converged at Ft. Kearney on the Platte River, reached its climax during the Civil War and ended with the completion of the Union Pacific Railway in 1865-67.

Another chapter in the history of transportation in Nebraska is written in "River Traffic." In the foreground of the tapestry the steamer Yellowstone, on its maiden voyage to the upper waters of the Missouri River, is watched with amazement by the crew of a river boat. In the background is Citadel Rock on the upper Missouri.

Some Auction Items

London

A beautiful medieval rarity, a fifteenth - century French songbook in manuscript on vellum, and owned by the Marquis de Laborde, recently found its way into a famous Bond Street salesroom. It found a ready purchaser at £500.

At the same auction room an American collector captured the manuscript of Kipling's "Our Lady of the Snows," which so disturbed certain Canadian critics when published 35 years ago. It brought £90. A few days earlier, here four rare and delightful relics of fast-fading Old England were purchased for £96. They consisted of old miniature models of Berkshire, Wiltshire and Surrey harvest wagons, beautifully fashioned in oak, ash, beech, elm and other woods.

The Berkshire harvest carts, sometimes referred to as "shamble" carts, were used to carry sheaves, poles, hurdles and faggots, only a few still survive in the region of the White Horse Valley. Gainsborough's lovely landscape, "The Harvest Wagon," which realized £72,000 four years ago, remains in the United States. It has been suggested that these exact model masterpieces of wagons used in his day may some day appropriately join the picture.

When Trees Displace Curtains

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

SOMEWHAT bushy at the bottom and tapering to a lone sprig at the top, four little spruce trees stand in a row on the window ledge just outside the window. It is a wide window in the dinette of a second floor apartment. Green needles on the shooting upward branches silhouette themselves against the window pane.

Sitting at the luncheon table beside this uniquely decorated window the homemaker can look beyond the tips of the tiny spruces into the upper branches of trees in the gardens. She literally has an expanse of well-kept backyards at her feet. She can watch the birds jump and fly from twig to twig, listen to their calls and to the squirrels crunching nuts and she gets plenty of light from the curtainless window.

In short the whole outdoors was brought into the small apartment by the absence of glass curtains allowed by this bit of greenery. Covering the window with net or gauze or celanese would have shut out both light and view. The little spruce trees, a breath of the northern woods, seem to soften the window and bring the garden so much closer without consuming any space on the inside.

The Small Room and Its Window

No one can quite appreciate the enhancing value of these evergreens until the size of the room is known. Approximately eight feet square, the tiny room holds only a chest of drawers, a small chair and a card table used for luncheons. The sides of the window are draped with a plaid home-spun material finishing in a wide plaid border at the bottom. The homespun is heavy and falls in wide pleats. The border is repeated in a stiff straight valance stretched all the way across the top like a wide cornice. The shade is kept rolled behind this cornice allowing much blue sky to filter through the tree tops of the garden and send plenty of light into the little room. The effect of the whole is to make the dinette seem much larger than it formerly did, when glass curtains formed a wall separating the room from the world outside.

The box with the four spruces holds, moreover, a secret which will not be "out" until spring. Buried beneath the surface of the earth are six crocus bulbs and six double tulips. Though the nurseryman admitted he had never planted bulbs in such boxes before he was sure that they would grow just as well hoisted to a second floor window as in the soil in the ground below. So, when spring brings early flowers to parks and yards the apartment dwellers will thrill at having the earth beneath the miniature evergreens break open and seeing the blossoms shoot up on a level with the luncheon table inside.

For All-Seasons Effect

At any season the box will be delightful. In the depth of winter, snow clinging to the little branches will make a charming window decoration, either by day or night. When spring flowers are gone it is planned to plant rosy petunias to spread their leaves and blossoms over the whole top, in case the evergreens turn brown and need to be replanted in the fall.

Window boxes can do much to improve the inside appearance of rooms, especially when the outlook will allow omitting glass curtains. Another type of window, on the tenth floor of an apartment looking out upon a lake, also used window boxes instead of curtains. In this case the room was long and lighted only from one end by two windows which were so high that no one seated in the room could see anything but sky. Window boxes were filled with arbor vitæ, whose flat leaves and feathery edges softened the lower sill. Green and gold figured brocade hung at the sides and occasionally white clouds shifted by above the lake.

Outside window-boxes might be used more often for inside effect as substitutes for curtains. Though they are usually thought of as adjuncts to the exterior of a house, their flowers and vines nodding a welcome to the passers-by, they can be used equally well outside apartment windows when the planting is planned to be primarily effective on the inside.

If tall trees are used to make an irregular silhouette from one to two feet above the window sill, it is sometimes quite practical to place a small box on the window ledge inside, planted with cacti, ferns or other indoor plants. This makes a bank of plants sloping from the outside to the inside and is a much more interesting window decoration than the stereotyped use of curtains.

M. R. Z.

1933 and 1934 Exhibitions

London

IT IS said that Sir Philip Sassoon, whose various loan exhibitions of antiques at his Park Lane "palace" on behalf of a hospital charity, draw connoisseurs from both sides of the Atlantic, is planning two further original exhibitions One, the plans for which are already well advanced, will, I hear, be an exhibition of "Three French Reigns," affording a fascinating glimpse into eighteenth century France. It is planned to show not only the pictures but the marvelous furniture, tapestry, silver and other art objects of the period, offering an interesting comparison with the pieces shown at Sir Philip's memorable assembly of English eighteenth century art.

The other exhibition which Sir Philip is planning as far ahead as 1934 will be one of "Lacquer and Chinoiserie," (European art in the Chinese manner). This exhibition would offer scope for all sorts of rare and interesting exhibits, particularly in gorgeous furniture and silver. The features of Sir Philip's exhibition are not only the quality of the pieces but the arrangement, setting and background.

"Finds" in Scotland

A woman collector has been describing in the local press her astonishing bargains in antiques picked up in the Aberdeen district. They include a fine mahogany four-poster bed for 2s. 6d., a signed Japanese netsuké for 1s. 6d., and a lac Chinese mandarin chest for ninepence. Some collectors are therefore thinking of taking their holidays next year in Bonnie Scotland.

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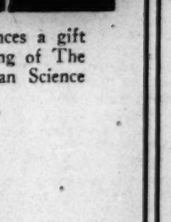
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EDUCATIONAL

A 'Practice in Social Thinking' Curriculum

Which Tulsa Is to Put Into Effect in February

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Tulsa, Okla.

IN MANY schools, the study of society is still pathetically weak. Teachers, striving to be safe, always safe, too frequently teach only the non-controversial patches of the social framework, thereby missing the points where genuine significances are developing. But when education becomes a tool to mold society, it must be applied to the genuine significances, and hence the new social studies curriculum in the Tulsa Public Schools is socially significant because of its frank objective.

The Tulsa curriculum seeks, in the words of Assistant Superintendent of Schools Will French, "to provide a reasonably valuable opportunity to practice social thinking." As a course of study, it represents an evaluation of all material taught in the social sciences and in the reading and history courses, and an arrangement of that material. It has been laid out to cover six years, the last three years of elementary school work and the junior high school years. The curriculum goes into teaching use in February.

Meaning of "Social Thinking"

The meaning of "social thinking" is a little hard to define briefly. One characteristic, possibly a predominant one, in the professional discussions might also be called the "open mind." This implies that the indoctrination shall chiefly be in a type of thinking rather than in a type of information. The contrast is important.

The child, under the Tulsa plan shall be taught to gather information, to discuss and exchange information, to focus the problem involved, and then to come to an actual judgment—always with the mental reservation that more facts may alter the judgment, but that the judgment is necessary and may be acted upon because the facts will never all be in. Some may say that this is simply the much discussed "scientific method." Possibly. But it should be remembered that this method is not all of the Tulsa plan. There is an objective, and objectives may not be achieved without basic philosophy.

"What this philosophy is makes the greatest of differences in the teaching of the social studies," Mr. French declares. "Yet, if we are to promote a unified program of social studies, some elements in the underlying philosophy must be held by all who teach the program successfully." The elements he calls the "six social slants."

Six Social Slants

The teachers as well as the students will come to absorb these six social slants. The six, with Mr. French's comments on each one, follow:

1. Social change is both inevitable and desirable.

"All students of history know that social change has been going on since the dawn of history. The present differs from the past only in that the rate of change has been accentuated. The future will differ from the present only in that the tempo may be still further increased. The adult generation can, therefore, no longer pass on to the younger generation ready-made solutions to social problems. Not only is this change inevitable, but it is desirable, since neither present nor past social welfare begins to approach the degree of perfection which the intelligence of man is capable of visioning or his ability capable of achieving. Children should, therefore, be taught to be 'expectant of change.'"

2. Social and economic planning is necessary.

"Since change is inevitable and desirable, maximum benefits from it can be achieved only when it is a guided and directed movement. The rotting fruits of a planless social and economic order are now everywhere more evident. Much higher planes of social living can be more quickly attained by a much larger percentage of all the people living under any social order if there is a serious effort on the part of intelligent citizens to guide, direct and control progress. Among all the intelligent citizens of a country, there is no group who by intelligence, training and spirit is better qualified as a whole to take a leading and influential part in such planning as is the educational group. The personnel of the schools, colleges and universities of this country should, therefore, be a positive and important influence in this planning. The schools should not only teach the desirability of planning but should be an agency for acquainting pupils with the plans proposed by representative groups."

A Fact in Living

3. Interdependence is a fact of modern social living.

"The disappearance of frontiers, the increasing density of population, the increasing intricacy and complexity of modern industrial and political life make interdependence a factor not to be ignored. Desirable plans of social welfare cannot soon be reached through a program of isolation and sectionalism. The inevitably interrelated character of modern life must be taught by social studies teachers as an unavoidable fact of the first magnitude in making plans for social progress."

4. Coöperative endeavor is a shorter path to high levels of social welfare than is competition.

"Competition and its inherent individualism has its place in life. In the past, especially in America, its place has been emphasized to a degree not justified in present-day living. The value of coöperative action, not only for children in school, but for adults in adult living, should be stressed as the most cogent means of social progress."

5. Tolerance must break down prejudices.

"Adequate solutions for social problems cannot be evolved from minds clouded with personal, national, racial, sectional, political, or religious prejudices. We may all have our preferences, and must expect others to have theirs, but if these become deep-rooted, unreasoned prejudices, they will obstruct the stream of social progress. Only in a climate of tolerance do social ideas grow well or rapidly."

6. Human beings are more important than things.

"This thoroughly American principle of social organization is reflected in all the literature of the American Revolution and of the constitutional period. The justifiable ends of government were clearly conceived in terms of people's happiness, security, and prosperity. The prime purpose of American government is to protect people, not property. Prosperity requires the protection of property, and this is provided for as a means toward the promotion of social welfare, not as an end in itself. Yet there is a constant struggle in our legislative and judicial halls between human rights and property rights. In any society, it is inevitable that human rights must be paramount. Where there is conflict between the two, any government which is in reality a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, must constantly make decisions on the basis of the primacy of human rights."

Injects Realism

How the pursuit of these "social slants" in a social studies curriculum will inject the realism of contemporary problems is evident. The issue of human rights vs. property rights cannot fail to produce a social attitude against child labor, for example. Nor, again quoting Mr. French, can it fail to question "the use of a society which puts more and more persons out of work each year."

Cognizant of the implications that must come from the application of these "social slants" to contemporary problems, the Tulsa educators are satisfied that they are on the right approach to sound and useful teaching of the social studies. "There is no use in teaching social studies, if it is a mere teaching of conditions without any or much reference to present or future," Mr. French says.

The securing of objectives does not provide the techniques for teaching them. That, again, is another problem, and the Tulsa educational staff has devoted much time to its solution.

Supposing, and it is a probable supposition, that the emphasis on interdependence and tolerance results in an anti-war attitude. How shall the qualities be taught? Where are the terms simple enough to make them easy for the child to grasp without destroying their relevancy to the larger problem as he comprehends it?

The tentative list of social study units illustrates the approach. Fourth grade geography has been rather a rote of maps and cities in older educational systems. Here geography becomes purely a social study and in the 4B grades there is a study unit entitled, "Children of Many Lands." "Along with this unit," says Mr. French, "is a strong emphasis on the fact that the homes in which children live in different countries outwardly may be very different, but actually they are designed to serve the common needs of children throughout the world."

But There Is a Common Purpose

His comment contains the social attitude. A study of people of other lands, he points out, might turn into a saber-rattling brand of nationalism or a glorification of all that is Nordic. Stress of differences might do this in the child's mind. But the topic suggests that homes have a common purpose and that children are alike everywhere.

Extra curricular activities in many school systems already bolster this concept. Children in one Tulsa school have exchanged huge clipping books with school children in other lands for a number of years. The device is common enough, but in the present instance it has become a part of a plan.

The need for planning in society can be similarly taught. A junior high school study unit in the 7B level is titled "Growth of Cities." It begins as an intensive study of Tulsa as a typical city. In a single city it is easy to show the necessity for some forward-looking plan. From Tulsa the class proceeds to Middletown, and from Middletown the step to need for planning throughout society generally is next made.

The curriculum in the elementary grades four, five, and six is actually taught through the geography, history, and literature periods. A child must have certain reading given him so that he may develop his proficiency. It is practice reading. The typical reader for school use is a pleasant miscellany of short biography, some fiction, some poetry.

Little Change of Texts Needed

"We shall leave out the story about John's dog when we come to it in the reader," Mr. French continues. "We shall spend our time, instead, on the story about Eli Whitney's cotton gin, which we shall read during a unit on 'Life on a Southern Plantation.'" The result of this selective use of reading is that the curriculum is being installed with a minimum change in the books supplied children throughout the schools, a point pleasing to Mr. Taxpayer. Texts purchased in the future can be tested by their usability in the curriculum.

The Tulsa social studies program was constructed by a committee of a dozen or more teachers of the social sciences chosen from the Tulsa school system, working under the direction of Mr. French, with Dr. Jesse H. Newlon acting as consultant. Dr. Newlon is the principal of Lincoln School at Teachers' College, Columbia University, and a member of the Commission of Social Studies of the American Historical Association. The work was begun during the spring term, and rounded out during the summer session at Colorado State Teachers' College at Greeley.

By Permission of Vrania, Vienna, to The Christian Science Monitor

STUDYING THE CURRENT EVENTS OF THE STARS

Students making astronomical observations at the Urania Observatory in Vienna. This is the only people's observatory in Austria. Though astronomy is one of the most fascinating of the sciences, and recent eclipses have made it still more so to the general public, it is seriously studied by only a few. It delves exceedingly deep into higher mathematics and the philosophy of the universe.

Letters From Parents

Orderliness and Coöperation

Muncie, Indiana

Dear Friends:

I look forward each week to reading the Parent column in The Christian Science Monitor, and I realize that if there are no letters there can be no column, so I feel that I should do my bit to keep the good work going.

There are three small children in my home, and I am finding that it is certainly an education to try to be the right kind of mother. Slowly but surely many unlovely traits have had to be overcome in the parents' thinking, so that they would not be mirrored in that of the child.

Our little daughter is 10 and the baby is 2. I have tried never to make the care of the baby a compulsory burden to her, although there are times when it is necessary to ask her help as I do all of my own work. She has always loved doing things for him and he has learned to depend on her and does not ask me to do things for him if she is around.

Their father's work is such that he has to spend several hours studying in the evening. The children have learned to be very loving about this and make things as harmonious for Daddy as possible. They always spend an hour after dinner reading or playing with him, but when he goes upstairs to his study they understand that he must not be disturbed and the house must be very quiet. Although their bedroom is on the same floor with his study they retire without any undue noise. This was not accomplished in one night, but they have learned to know that they are helping their father and are happy to do it.

Our first son was 4 when the younger one came, and a feeling of jealousy had to be overcome. But this feeling has entirely disappeared and he is as proud of the accomplishments of little brother as any of us. They all three attend Sunday School and love it. The baby is as quiet and obedient as the older ones.

(Mrs.) M. P.

* * *

New York City

Dear Friends:

The Parent Column is always interesting and I have gleaned so many helpful ideas from more experienced parents that I want to pass on one idea I have put into practice, especially since it helps to answer an inquiry.

The question of getting out in the morning happily was a problem which had to be solved for myself first, for I am a business woman. In helping the two children, a boy just entering high school and a very youung daughter in fourth grade, I have found the following useful:

Being sure that lessons for the next day are ready;
That clothes for the next day are laid out in readiness;
Bath is taken at bedtime instead of morning;
That the daily problems of that day be settled before sleeping time, so the child goes to bed free;
The children do some of their Bible lesson immediately upon arising;
The children go to bed sufficiently early so they may have the amount of sleep they seem to require.

I do not do these things. The hildren do them themselves. Though I do oversee the small daughter's clothes and so on, the responsibility is hers. I see more and more the need of having the child responsible for his own acts and things. It is necessary for the boy to leave the house at 7:15 and he gets his own breakfast, which is arranged by our little maid before she goes at night, but which he always oversees. It is sometimes not possible for him to do his Bible reading but this is required as soon as he returns early in the afternoon. I want to express here gratitude for the training these children had for several years in a good private school and I give that school the credit for the help in forming these habits as well as others equally good and helpful.

(Mrs.) C. H. W.

* * *

Birmingham, Mich.

Dear Friends:

Because coöperation is a key to the door of progress, it is most desirable if we are to be of any great help to our children. In our own experience coöperation has made for a most pleasant and joyous school life.

It was my great fortune when our children were small, to be able to spend much time with them. Hence, the "read-me-a-story" and "make-this-for-me" time passed quickly. There was no kindergarten in our neighborhood, so when our older child was about four years old we began kindergarten work at home, advancing through the first year requirements so that at the age of six this child was ready for second year work. By this time I was fully aware of the advantages of group instruction, and it was with joyous gratitude that I made an effort to coöperate with the teacher who assumed the task at this point.

The very first lesson I learned was that coöperation does not necessarily mean pursuance of identical lines of endeavor, but a steady effort for progress in a given occupation. I found that my rôle of teacher was ended and to best aid the appointed teacher, my efforts must be made toward perfection as a mother. I saw the situation as teacher—child—mother, with no one all-important but with each lovingly striving to represent the very best in his comprehension.

A genuine loving interest on the part of the mother is a requisite, but I believe the greatest essential in this three-sided coöperation is that attitude of fairness which is called the Golden Rule. Our children had begun attendance at Sunday School before they were two years old and had learned to make an effort to "love thy neighbor as thyself" even before they learned to read.

Our course was not always entirely smooth, but many problems were met and solved. Sometimes I would visit the school. Sometimes the teachers would visit in our home, but at all times and in all situations we tried to maintain the knowledge that harmonious individuals make a harmonious group. In every case I have found the teacher glad to work with us.

This plan of each graciously doing his best in his own rôle was used with both our children. One, now at the age of 17 is a sophomore in college; the younger at 15 is a junior in high school. As we look back over these years we see happy progress along many lines not purely academic. For instance, tardiness gave way to a fine sense of punctuality and dependability. Our school experience is paving the way for a better understanding of adult problems.

Even when some of us are 6, and some of us are older, we are individuals making the world a little better for our every effort

(Mrs.) E. H. O.

* * *

Milwaukee, Wis.

Dear Friends:

I so thoroughly enjoy the "Parent Column" each week, I would like to add my bit to these letters.

I have two boys 9 and 12 years old and have found it helpful with them and also with other children, when self-will and other inharmonious traits expressed themselves, to ask them to go off by themselves and think how a good child would behave. Usually after a short period they tell me what they have thought and are ready to express right qualities. In this way they are not left with an impression of wrong-doing but with a sense of good.

In working with children who are considered hard to manage, if we think of them as good children and let them know we think of them as such they respond accordingly. They have no standard to live up to if they are continually told they are naughty.

The Monitor is surely fulfilling its mission "to bless all mankind."

(Mrs.) M. B. H.

The Christian Science Monitor-H. Armstrong Roberts

TO THE YOUNG ARTIST OF TODAY ART IS FOR LIFE'S SAKE

In the New Education, Art Is Not a Subject but a Release for the Finer Feelings.

This girl has no leisure-time problem. All she needs is a few brushes and pencils, and you will have to give her plenty of warning when meal time is approaching. She is eager to translate with her hand what she sees with her eye. She is learning to be a good observer. Observation is handmaiden to understanding, and understanding helps the student to interpret form and facts into truth and beauty. Sooner or later she will take an active interest in the appearance of her home and community. Her influence will be to make life more attractive and more expressive of the inner thoughts.

Word Families

By ANNE HITCHCOCK

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"IT IS important for anybody who would cultivate himself in English to make strenuous and systematic efforts to enlarge his vocabulary." Most of us will admit the force of this observation made by a well-known writer and teacher, but many, lacking a plan of procedure for this definite effort, find that their wealth in words is not accumulating as they wish it to.

For Instance

It is often interesting to trace an underlying relationship between the words in a group, and so learn to know not merely a single word but whole family at once.

By way of example, let us consider for a moment or two the group, or family, whose common ancestor is the Latin word *haerere*, meaning to stick. Beginning with the familiar *adhere*, we find a likeness between the second syllable, *here*, and the Latin original. This syllable, then, evidently means stick. *Ad*, the prefix, means to; so, reading backward, we have "stick to" as the literal meaning of our word. Then we think of an *adherent* as one who sticks to a party or an idea, of *adherence* as the quality or act of *adhering*, or literally sticking to.

Remembering that the prefix *co* (just another form of *com*) means together or with, we easily define *cohere* as meaning stick together; and then *coherence*, *coherent*, *coherently* come to mind, with their negative forms *incoherence*, *incoherent*, *incoherently*, and we know without the use of a dictionary that a speech is *incoherent* when its various parts do not stick together well; in other words, are disconnected.

A Large Family

Adhesion, *adhesive*, *cohesion*, *cohesive* derive from another form of the Latin word meaning stick. It is well to note that *adhesion* and *cohesion* refer usually to physical things, *adherence* and *coherence* to those of the mental realm. We speak of the *adhesion* of the paper to the wall, but of *adherence* to a doctrine; of the *cohesion* of masses of clay, but of the *coherence* of an argument.

Inherent is another member of this large and versatile family. Here the prefix *in* means in, or within. Thus the word means permanently fixed within, inseparably a part of; as an *inherent* love of the beautiful. *Inhere*, *inherence*, are then easily defined, and we shall speak of integrity as *inhering* in his nature and of the *inherence* of law in the universe with a sure sense of the inner and fundamental meaning of the words.

We haven't even mentioned all of this family, but with this introduction the word seeker will recognize and learn to know the others naturally and without effort.

Two other groups that may be followed through in the same way are sacred, consecrate, sacrifice, sacrament, sacrilegious, desecrate, execrate, in which the stem word means holy, sacred; and conspicuous, perspicuity, perspicacity, specious, despicable, in which the stem means see.

Cutting College Costs

Dear Dean:

I am a freshman in ——— College. Already I am having difficulty in making my allowance cover my expenses. I know that I buy some things I do not actually have to have, and yet at the end of each month I find myself in debt from $1 to $10.

Do you know of any budget plans for college men similar to those used in families? My mother and father always budgeted their expenses in order to keep within their income and somehow they did it. Perhaps I can do the same in college if I try, although I find it is the extras and unexpected items that count up.

Your help will be appreciated. I am already using your time-accounting sheet which I clipped from The Christian Science Monitor. Sincerely, * * * Bill.

Dear Bill:

You are wise to give thought to college expenses early in your college career. Most college men spend more than necessary for their comfort, happiness, and education.

When parents are willing to practice economies in order that they may send their children to college, it is only fair that their children should practice reasonable economy in college. Your parents have set a good example for you in budgeting expenses. I congratulate you, Bill, on giving serious thought to the same question.

A daily record in writing of every expenditure will help you, Bill. You can then keep weekly, monthly, semester and yearly totals. By keeping an accurate record of your income from home and from other sources, you can tell exactly how you stand each week and month. The "Weekly Financial Record Sheet for Freshman Men" which follows may help you, Bill. It was devised in our office for our freshmen. Use it and then learn to say no to the unnecessary extras it will disclose.

Many of our freshmen have been surprised to find that much of what is called "college expenses" is made up of living expenses and even luxuries. Books and fees, especially in state universities, cost comparatively little. It is movies, dances, fraternities, banquets, clubs, and incidentals that make havoc with home allowances for "college expenses."

WEEKLY FINANCIAL RECORD SHEET FOR FRESHMAN MEN

(The school semester contains 18 weeks; the school year 36)

NOTE: The income of most families has been reduced. College men everywhere, faced with reduced allowances, are cutting costs. Better buying of food, shelter, clothing, recreation, and other things needed while securing an education will help. Better budgeting of your accounts will prevent unpaid bills and worries. Check and double-check on your receipts and expenditures.

	Per week.	Per sem'st'r.	Per yr. of 9 mos.
1. Food			
Board			
Extra lunches and banquets			
Soda - fountain drinks			
Other items			
2. Room Rent			
3. Proper Care of Health			
4. Incidentals (pens, pencils, newspapers, magazines, razor blades, paper, stamps, etc.)			
5. Clothing			
6. Organizations			
Church			
Charity			
Fraternity			
Clubs			
7. Travel and Vacation Expense			
8. Recreation			
Dances			
Movies			
Other items bowling, games, etc.)			
9. Books			
10. University Fees and Other Direct Expenses for Education			
11. Add for Total Expense			
12. Total Income			
Home allowance			
Earnings			
Loans			
Scholarships			

It will interest me greatly, Bill, if you will write to me after you have analyzed your expenses for a few weeks. I am confident that you can succeed in cutting college costs without greatly interfering with your education.

Very sincerely yours,
H. E. Stone,
Dean of Men, The West Virginia University

'Home Work' at School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Two years ago the headmaster of a Sheffield secondary boys' school instituted a scheme for private study at school after school hours to obviate the difficulties of home work. The majority of the boys, he explained to the Education Authority at the time, had not facilities and quietude at home to enable them to concentrate on their private study. The distractions of the "wireless," the cinema, and other excitements led to scamped work. Further the staff was not sure how much of the work shown was due to the boys' unaided efforts. The headmaster has now made a report on the scheme which shows that it has much value.

The scheme provides for nine periods a week of 40 minutes each for all boys. In these periods the boys are in exactly the same position as students in a reference library, namely, they have quietness and the necessary facilities for preparing their work. Under the new system, the headmaster says, the quantity of the written work is distinctly greater while the quality is better than that done at home.

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A POEM, a book of poetry. What magic there is in the word and the phrase! We feel it immediately we open any—no matter which—of the slender volumes that have jagged line-endings instead of the level edges of lettering which bespeak prose. We begin reading in anticipation of a special kind of enjoyment—one that we are well aware we can never hope to derive from a work of fiction or the imaginative essay, despite that it may often be on the borderland of pure poetry. And, in return for that promised enjoyment, we find ourselves prepared to give something which again is never yielded by us in the case of prose. We usually read prose critically, and with no predisposition to acquiesce in everything the author chooses to write. But as we approach poetry, we instinctively reduce our critical activity to the minimum, and our minds overflow with sympathy and good will.

Why the poet should be in this unique position, why poetry should be approached thus differently, is a stimulating question, and worth asking. Indeed, the experienced reader puts it to himself, consciously or unconsciously, after every new book of verse that he encounters. It may be that the contents are often without artistic value, and that the prose work he read just previously was rather more deserving of his sympathy and good will, for prose seldom or never descends to the degree of ineptitude that minor verse can do. But no; somehow it makes no difference. As the gifted authoress whose writings are signed with the pen-name, "Vernon Lee," once argued in her delightfully stimulating essay on *The Poet's Eye*, "poetry may doubtless be more boring than prose, but it bores me as I might be bored in a sanctuary." There is, she believes, something of more than ordinary human durability about, poetry, whereas prose merely "comes and goes." The impression that prose makes on the reader does not survive in the way that poetry has the power to do, enthroned in his mind, so to say, dwelling in state.

* * *

When we try to recall a passage from our miscellaneous reading, whether it was stored in the memory only lately or years ago, the least of us will be almost certain to overlook that which belongs to prose and find himself repeating one or another of the countless favorite pieces which are made somehow different, and have actually become favorites, by virtue of rhythm and rhyme. It requires a deliberate effort to recall such prose writing as this fragment of thought from Lord Bacon's essay on *Friendship*, familiar though it will be to all cultured readers:

> But little do men perceive what Solitude is, and how far it extendeth. For a crowd is not company, and faces are but a gallery of pictures, and talk but a tinkling cymbal where there is no love.

On the other hand, how readily a snatch of poetry recurs at our bidding!

> "So, we'll go no more a-roving
> So late into the night,
> Though the heart be still as loving,
> And the moon . . ."

Few who have taken Byron's lovely lyric to their hearts would be unable to complete that first stanza at the first time of asking. So with Blake's superb opening to *The Tyger*:

> "Tyger! Tyger! burning bright
> In the forests of the night—"

Just as instinctively, at a mere prompting, do the lines that follow after, "Much have I travelled in the realm of gold," unfold themselves; or those that crown the seventh stanza of the wonderful *Ode to a Nightingale*—and how royally they crown it!—

> "The voice I hear this passing night was heard
> In ancient days by emperor and clown;
> Perhaps the selfsame song that found a path
> Through the sad heart of Ruth, when, sick for home,
> She stood in tears amid the alien corn;
> The same that ofttimes hath
> Charm'd magic casements, opening on the foam
> Of perilous seas, in faery lands forlorn."

* * *

What is the reason of poetry's swifter leaping on to the tongue? Perhaps it is that the writer of verse, as verse, is carried into "exalted, unquestionable regions" that are not attainable by the prose author—and the reader has a sort of inner consciousness that this is so. Futile and inadequate though the results of the poet's sojourn in that rarefied air may be, there is still something out of the ordinary about his work. Something like an aura surrounds even the minor verse-maker's head. Poet!—do not most people feel a sense of difference when they enter into a poet's presence—that is, if they have any appreciation of the value of poetry at all. We are acutely aware of belonging to an outside race, despite that in everyday affairs the poet is usually as homely as the rest of us. To show what an exceptional status verse has by comparison with prose, and how that exceptional status is taken for granted, "Vernon Lee" asks us in the same essay to imagine what we would feel if a famous passage in *A Midsummer-Night's Dream* were altered to apply to any other kind of author than a poet.

> The prose-writer's eye, rolling in a fine frenzy, glanced from heaven to earth and from earth to heaven, in such a manner that when he sees in his mind's eye forms which he has never seen elsewhere, his pen can turn them into bonafide shapes, giving to airy nothingness a place and a name.

No prose writer, surely, is ever accused of having an eye rolling in a fine frenzy, nor does he ever give to an "airy nothing" a "local habitation and a name." Also, how completely a poet's writing, as illustrated in the original of this altered passage, is robbed of its unique quality when it is turned into prose! Shakespeare is as much at the mercy of the vandal who does the paraphrasing as the least significant versifier—as, say, is the one who invented the rhymed couplet so familiar in the world's nurseries:

> "Early to bed and early to rise
> Makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise."

If this excellent sentiment were expressed in prose: "Going to bed early and getting up early ensures health, riches, and wisdom to men," whatever importance and effect it possesses would be lost. Take any of our familiar verse-quotations, and turn them into prose, and their sentiments would no longer be memorable for their uniqueness.

* * *

The poet is often matter-of-fact, and you would not notice him in a crowd. But sometimes he is a rather ridiculous person. He babbles of things about which he knows little or nothing. He struts about, wearing his heart on his sleeve in a fashion that ordinary mortals regard as shameless. And even when he is not ridiculous, but great, he makes the hoariest platitudes sound like new and thrilling discoveries. What is there new, for example, in Browning's *Asolando*, except the poet's splendid way of describing a familiar action?

> "One who never turned his back but marched breast forward,
> Never doubted clouds would break . . ."

Yes, there seems little doubt that, whether the poet is rather ridiculous or fully great, he is inclined to utter sentiments that we would need to be extremely charitable to accept if they were expressed in prose. And, what is worse still, he sometimes utters sentiments whose falsity is glaring if we examine them in the unyielding mood we reserve for our perusal of writing that is not helped by rhyme and rhythm. For apostrophising his skylark as "Bird thou never wert," Shelley must seem outrageous to the practical person. And yet somehow we have come to believe in poetry and poets as dwelling apart; our faith is in the divine right of poetry, and all that is in their poetry is-right!

Mankind, in the view of the cynic, are not supposed to have any superabundance of saving graces. But, surely, there is one saving grace that makes up for the lack of many—we can regard with wonder the fellow-human who, although by virtue of the quality of his work he can only claim a distant relationship with Shakespeare and Shelley, moves through the world and lives and has his being as if he had the authority of Moses descending from the mountain. A generation like ours cannot be quite hopeless from the standpoint of art and culture, while it treats with respect and even reverence the writing which has been done while the poet's eye was in a fine frenzy rolling, and his face upturned lifted to the skies.

THOMAS MOULT.

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Archway Cottages, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, England: From a Drawing by Jan Laing

Journey Overland to California

Little in my experience worth relating occurred until the 12th of February, 1849, when I left my native town of Lodi (New York) for the journey overland to California.

Before the end of the year 1848, marvelous stories were in circulation about the discovery of gold in that far-off land. These at first, in the form of rumor, filled the air, but presently were authenticated by the report of Thomas O. Larkin, who had been our consul at Monterey when that was a Mexican port, and who still resided there. His statement, and that of others, regarding the wonderful discovery in the Sierras was vouched for by the authorities at Washington, and, as might have been expected, much talk arose about going to California. But how to reach there remained an unsolved problem for a long time. Three routes were freely discussed; the one by the Isthmus of Darien, one by Cape Horn, and the other overland.

After due deliberation a little party of seven of us, from the same neighborhood, agreed to undertake the journey overland.

Without much preparation for so long a jaunt, and with more misgivings than formality, we bade our lifelong friends goodby and set out. It was yet winter, and we travelled all the way from Seneca County, New York, to Pittsburg in an open sleigh. The ice was not so early out of the Ohio River, and it may have been a fortnight before we took passage on a steamboat to St. Louis. The water was very high, and at Cairo (Illinois) the whole country was afloat, so that only the tops of the houses above the levee were visible.

At St. Louis we laid in a great variety of supplies for the journey over the Plains. The traders here palmed off on us many things for which we never had the slightest use, among the list were a variety of extremely cumbersome gold washers. Not one of these ever saw California; they merely served the purpose of deluding the inexperienced.

We halted for some days at Booneville (Missouri) at a hospitable mansion, fashioned by uniting two log houses with a covered way between them. Here we bought a lot of young mules and my comrades found ample employment, and some amusement, in breaking them to harness.

We were delayed some time at Independence, waiting for the grass to grow. . . . On the 24th of April, 1849, taking a few bushels of corn along in our wagons to supplement, if need be, the grass, still quite short, we pulled out of Independence and, crossing the border of the state, launched forth on the then great Indian territory of Kansas and Nebraska. It was one great reservation for the sole occupation of the aborigines, white people not being allowed to settle there. We could pass through the territory, but were only permitted to stop for the night.

The western boundary line of Missouri was distinctly observable as far as the eye could reach in either direction, north or south. It was perfectly straight, and on the one side were numerous fields of corn, the stalks still standing, while on the other an apparently interminable prairie lay stretched out. Our departure was like leaving a hospitable port for a long voyage over an unfrequented sea to a country of which little was known.—From "Memoirs of CORNELIUS COLE." (New York: McLoughlin.)

Spanish Woman

From the adobe house on the warm sands,
Past the green ocotillo hedge,
She strolls among the palo verde trees,
Red peppers in her hands—
The shifting strands
Of half-forgotten memories
Edge
Closer: green lands,
Palo verde, red peppers—and she stands
Dreaming in the sunshine.

PERRY A. ADE.

A LOW passageway leads from the road to some little cottages, grouped round a neatly kept courtyard. So quaintly are they built, in the sugar-candy and gingerbread manner of fairy-tale architecture, that they might well serve as an illustration to a story by Grimm or Hans Andersen. Archway cottages are backed against and partly built into one of the few portions remaining of the old town wall, which has surrounded Yarmouth ever since its completion in the fourteenth century. As an outport on the far Norfolk coast, the town had to be guarded from invaders, and the old documents referring to the building of the wall stipulated that it should be a "fair high wall, embattled . . . turreted, extremely comely." Portions of it can still be seen within the town which has long since outgrown such confines. But nowhere is it seen to such advantage as where the little cottages huddle up against its rugged brickwork and rubble.

The chief point of interest to those visitors who have read *David Copperfield* is the fact that Great Yarmouth is the scene of David's sojourns with his stanch friend Pegotty. And although the little house built from an upturned boat, that Dickens described, has long since gone, one might imagine that it was in a cottage like one of these in the drawing in which David's faithful old nurse lived when she married the "willin'" Barkis. For although the houses are very old, they are still as spotless and snug as that comfortable woman could have wished. With the white walls gleaming above the black painted base, and the red doors setting off the gay colors of the flowers in the window boxes, the cottages have the true Old World air of cheerful cosiness

The Splendors of Venetian Art

We have ventured to speak of some of the works of Titian as decorative art. The productions of the last great painter whose name will naturally recur to every lover of Venice, the splendid and knightly Paul Veronese, claim this character still more distinctly—as if the great republic, unapproachable in so many ways, had seized a new splendour and instead of tapestries or humbler mural adornments, had contented herself with nothing less than the hand of genius to ornament her walls.

These wonderful halls and balconies, those great banquets spread as upon a more lordly dais of imagination and exquisite skill, those widening vistas of columns and balustrades thronged with picturesque retainers, the tables piled with glowing fruit and vessels of gold and silver, in a mimic luxury more magnificent than any fact, transport the spectator with a sense of greatness, of wealth, of width and space, and ever beautiful adornments, which perhaps impairs our appreciation of the art of the painter in its purer essence.

No king ever enlarged and furnished and decorated his palace like the Veronese; the fine rooms in which these pictures are hung are but antechambers to the grander space which opens beyond in the painter's canvas. It is scarcely enough, though magnificent in its way, to see them hanging like other pictures in a gallery, among the works of other masters—for then their purpose is lost, and half their grandeur. *The Marriage of Cana* is but a picture in the Louvre: but in Venice, as we walk into such a presence and see the splendid party serenely banqueting with the sky opening into heavenly blue behind them, the servants bringing in the courses, appearing and disappearing behind the columns, the carpet flung in all its Oriental wealth of colour upon the cool semitransparence of the marble steps, the room of which this forms one side, is transformed forever. Were it but the humblest chamber in the world, it would be turned into a palace before our eyes. —From "The Makers of Venice," by Mrs. OLIPHANT. (New York: Macmillan.)

Kein Regierungswechsel

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ES GIBT ein Reich, in dem ein Regierungswechsel undenkbar ist, und das ist das unendliche, geistige Reich, in dem Gottes Oberhoheit anerkannt wird. Der Herrscher eines irdischen Staates kann abgesetzt werden, der unumschränkte Herrscher kann bestenfalls nur vorübergehend gebieten, und schon der Ablauf einer Amtszeit oder eine Volksabstimmung kann einen neuen Vertreter an die Spitze eines Volkes stellen.

Vom politischen Gesichtspunkte aus und besonders im Hinblick auf die Wahlen trägt die Welt ein buntes Gewand. Die Wahlvorgänge sind grundverschieden: auf der einen Seite werden versiegelte Wahlurnen aufgestellt, auf der andern ist das Abstimmen mit übertriebenen Umständlichkeiten verknüpft. Es gibt auch einen Mittelweg, wo das Abstimmen nach einer verfassungsmäßigen Wahlordnung erfolgt. In derselben Weise treten die Gegensätze bei politischen Kundgebungen zutage: entweder völlige Teilnahmslosigkeit oder heftiger Gegenkampf und ein Mittelweg gemischter Befriedigung und Enttäuschung.

Der Christliche Wissenschafter weiß, daß sogar politische Zustände in dem Maße verbessert werden können, wie die Menschen ihre Hoffnungen und Gebete zum Throne Gottes erheben. Im Bewußtsein seiner Gegenwart findet das Denken ununterbrochen Harmonie und intelligente Befriedigung. Mose war Gott gehorsam, daher erkannte er die Nähe Gottes. Dies zeigte sich darin, daß Gott ihm Sein Wesen offenbarte. Denn als Mose fragte, was er den Kindern Israel anworten soll, wenn sie fragen würden, wer ihn gesandt habe, wurde ihm gesagt zu erwidern, „Ich Bin" (engl. Bibel) habe ihn gesandt. Dieser göttliche Name ist in seiner Einfachheit und Unbedingtheit unübertroffen. Auf Seite 258 in "Miscellaneous Writings" bemerkt Mary Baker Eddy: „Der Name Ich Bin bedeutet keine Persönlichkeit, die damit verglichen werden könnte". Gottes Selbstbenennung ist offenbar unanfechtbar und läßt Ihn als den unumschränkten Herrscher erkennen, dessen Regierung ewig ist.

Viele menschliche Regierungen bestehen aus Gesetzgebung, Gerichtsbarkeit und Verwaltungswesen, die erste Abteilung, um Gesetze zu erlassen, die zweite, um sie auszulegen, und die dritte, um sie auszuführen. In dem geistigen Reiche des Guten, wo Gott das All ist, vereinigt Er in sich die Fähigkeit, Gesetze sowohl zu erlassen als auch anzuwenden und in Kraft zu setzen. Seine Gesetze sind unparteiisch und unzweideutig. Sie segnen, aber sie können nicht schaden; daher sind die Söhne und Töchter seines Haushalts immerdar zufrieden. Er lenkt sie; folglich arbeiten sie nie übermäßig oder nutzlos, und sie ermangeln nie des sofortigen und vollen Lohnes. Bei Seinem geistigen Scharfsinn ermangelt keine einzige Idee in diesem Weltall der erforderlichen Intelligenz und Substanz.

Wo ist dieses Reich, in dem man vor allen Problemen Ruhe finden kann? Die Pharisäer fragten den Meister, wann dieses Reich kommen werde, und seine Antwort lautete: „Das Reich Gottes ist inwendig in euch". Irdische Regierungen kommen und gehen wie Ebbe und Flut. Sie gleichen entweder der ruhigen See oder dem sturmbewegten Meer. Diese politischen Erscheinungen spiegeln die Volksgesinnung wider. Sie enthüllen entweder einen Schimmer der wahren Auffassung von Regierung oder deuten die Kämpfe mit Furcht und Sünde an. Die zunehmende Beständigkeit einer auf dem Willen eines Volkes beruhenden menschlichen Regierung läßt ein verbessertes politisches Bewußtsein erkennen. Umwälzungen bekunden im allgemeinen entweder die Einsetzung einer gesunden oder den Umsturz einer unwürdigen Einrichtung.

Da Gott das Prinzip und der Mensch Sein Ebenbild ist, erhebt sich der Sterbliche, der bei Gott Führung sucht und sich Seinem Willen fügt, zu größerer Nützlichkeit auf Erden. Wenn ein Volk als Ganzes wie das Volk Israel bestrebt ist, Gott, dem „Ich Bin", zu gehorchen, dann werden Änderungen auf dem politischen Kampfplatz natürlicher und mit weniger Störung vor sich gehen. Bei jeder Wahl wird sich ein dem erwachenden Erfassen der Unwandelbarkeit der Güte und Gegenwart Gottes entsprechender Fortschritt zeigen. Gott ist kein weltentfernter und unnahbarer Machthaber, sondern unser liebreicher Vater-Mutter. In Seinem Reiche sind alle Menschen geborgen, erfolgreich und froh; Seine geliebten Kinder. Mit Seiner Allherrschaft sind wir inniger als mit jeder denkbaren Regierung auf Erden verknüpft; denn unter Seiner geduldigen Obhut gibt es keine Träne abzuwischen. In Seiner Regierung tritt nie ein Wechsel ein.

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No Change of Administration

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE is one kingdom in which there cannot conceivably occur any change of administration and this is the infinite, spiritual realm, where God's supremacy is acknowledged. The ruler of an earthly state may be deposed; the dictator can have at best but a transient sway; and even a period of years or the vote of a people may place a new representative at the head of a nation.

The world in its political aspect wears a varied garb. Especially in the matter of elections is this the case. There are the extremes where on the one hand the urns are sealed and on the other they have been subject to a plethora of balloting. There is also the intermediary ground where polling has followed the order prescribed by a constitution. In the same manner there can be traced the extremes of political expression, namely, the vacuity of interest or violent antagonism, with a middle area where gratification and disappointment mingle.

The Christian Scientist is taught that even political situations can be improved as humanity lifts its hopes and prayers to the throne of God. In the consciousness of His presence thought finds continuous harmony and intelligent satisfaction. Moses was obedient to God, and so he realized God's nearness. This was illustrated in the revelation of His character, for when Moses asked who he should say had sent him to the children of Israel, he was told to reply that "I AM" had commissioned him. This deific title is outstanding for its simplicity and absoluteness. Mary Baker Eddy has written parenthetically in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 258), "The name, I AM, indicated no personality that could be paralleled with it." From God's self-ascription it is obvious that it is indisputable, and He is seen as the sovereign whose reign is eternal.

Many human governments have legislative, judicial, and executive departments: the first to make the laws, the second to interpret them, and the third to put them into effect. In the spiritual kingdom of good, where God is All, He may be said to combine within Himself the ability to create laws, to apply them, and to establish their performance. His laws are impartial and unequivocal; they bless but cannot harm; and therefore the sons and daughters of His estate are forever contented. He governs them; hence their activity is never excessive or futile, nor lacking immediate and full reward. His spiritual acumen is such that not a single idea in this universe stands in need of the requisite intelligence and substance.

Where is this kingdom wherein one may find rest from all problems? The Master was questioned by the Pharisees when this kingdom was to come, and his answer was, "The kingdom of God is within you." Governments on earth come and go like the tides; they present the aspect of a calm at sea or of the ocean laboring in storm. These political phenomena reflect the mental attitude of the people; they disclose a glimpse of the true apprehension of government, or they indicate the battles with fear or sin. Increasing stability of a human government which is based on the will of a nation points to an improved political consciousness. Revolutions, in general, may declare either the rearing up of a sound institution or the tearing down of an unworthy one.

As God is Principle and man is His likeness, the mortal who seeks God for direction and submits to His will is raised to higher usefulness on earth. When, after the manner of the children of Israel, a people as a whole is striving to follow God, the "I AM," then will changes in the arena of politics be more natural and less disturbing. Each election will show the progress of thought corresponding to the awakening grasp of the immutability of God's goodness and presence. God is no distant and unapproachable potentate, but our tender Father-Mother. In His kingdom all are His beloved children, safe, prosperous, and joyous. His all-government is more intimate than any that has been dreamed of on earth, for His patient solicitude is such that there is no tear to be wiped away. There will never be any change of His administration.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

To Robert Browning

There is delight in singing, though none hear
Beside the singer; and there is delight
In praising, though the praiser sit alone
And see the prais'd far off him, far above.
Shakespeare is not our poet, but the world's,
Therefore on him no speech! and brief for thee,
Browning! Since Chaucer was alive and hale
No man hath walked along our roads with step
So active, so inquiring eye, or tongue
So varied in discourse. But warmer climes
Give brighter plumage, stronger wing: the breeze
Of Alpine heights thou playest with, borne on
Beyond Sorrento and Amalfi, where
The siren waits thee, singing song for song.

—WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR. "Poems."

Old Japanese Pouch-Pieces

As part of their old-time traditional dress, the men of Japan once wore flat pouches, often of black or gold lacquer, slung from their belts on silken cords. The cord passed through a hole bored in a small round bead called the *ojime*, and terminated in a fob known as the *netzuke*. These exquisite bits are now a subject for collectors, becoming more and more rare as the charm of the kimono style passes.

Most of the bead and fob pieces are carved from solid ivory. Now and then, however, a specimen is found which has been wrought from a semiprecious stone, or embellished with tiny fragments of gems on an ivory base.

The *netzuke*, generally figurines, are delicate and mellowed representations of mythological subjects. On one fob may be seen the god Hotai, pompous of brow. Or Kwannon, the goddess of Mercy, with the folds of her gracious robe seeming to move in the wind. Or the three amusing monkeys of the Nikko shrine—who discreetly see, hear and speak no evil.

But it is the *ojime* which reveal the more ingenious triumph of the craftsman. In these he has overcome not only the obstacle of a small surface, but that of a spherical medium as well. He has been obliged to tell his story with a design balanced precariously on a little round globe. A single mistake would have destroyed the circular rhythm which has been his great limitation and his artistic challenge.

On one bead, for example, he has undertaken to carve the optimistic symbol of the bamboo, seeming to cast swaying shadows on the cream-colored ivory base. On another he has portrayed a miniature rock garden with the twisted shapes of wee pines, symbols of strength, rearing themselves in such exact juxtaposition as to set up a third dimension without breaking the continuity of the sphere. Or with the sweet fragile pattern of the plum blossom he may have offered a wish for happiness in a fabric of dainty sculpture.

One unusually exquisite bead is fringed all around with the foam of breaking waves—the same cascading combers which are familiar in Japanese prints. Over another the slinking bodies of several white mice crawl in balanced order, their beady eyes gleaming red with bits of superimposed coral.

The collector may discover a yellowed *ojime* which is graceful with the furl of fans; another which is pressed by delicate sprays of the beloved cherry bloom; and a third on which a group of Nipponese umbrellas are spread against the rain.

Perhaps, if all the *netzuke* and all the *ojime* were gathered together, the whole story of the Old Japan would be set forth on their carven surfaces—the story of the Japan that is passing.

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STOCK PRICE CHANGES ARE NEGLIGIBLE

Market Moves in Narrow Range—Rails Sag Fractionally

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (AP)—The stock market showed no inclination to venture from its narrow groove of recent trading in a quiet week-end session today.

While some brokers continued to talk of a Christmas rally, news of a character to impel the market in either direction was lacking. Buying advices which have been issued of late have provoked little response.

The market firmed a little in the first hour today, and eased somewhat in the second hour, closing with irregular net changes, largely of unimportant, fractional proportions. The turnover approximated 400,000 shares.

There was an abatement of selling of U. S. Steel preferred, which has been a weak feature this week. That issue closed a scant fraction higher, while Steel common was off a meager fraction. Crown Cork & Seal, and Owens Illinois Glass rose about a point.

Rails Are Soft

Some of the rails sagged fractionally, notably Santa Fe and Union Pacific. The weekly freight car loadings report showed a decline of 26,245 cars from the previous week, which was about in line with advance estimates. The total was 15 per cent under the like week of 1931, a wider divergence than in the previous week, which was 13.9 per cent under 1931. Most of the carrier issues, however, were about steady.

American Telephone firmed in the late trading, closing with a gain of a major fraction. Westinghouse, Allied Chemical and du Pont were fractionally lower.

A better tone in wheat, in the earlier trading, after yesterday's setback, may have helped stocks. Cotton, however, was a bright spot in commodities, closing 70 to 85 cents a bale higher.

In foreign exchanges, sterling cables ruled three-fourths of a cent higher at $3.31⅛, while the French franc held about steady. The Canadian dollar rose 1-16 cents to 87 9-16 cents. The Dutch guilder sagged slightly.

Bond Market Quiet

Interest in bonds lagged today, and price movements in most categories were indecisive.

The United States Government section, which reacted slightly yesterday after a number of new highs for the year had been recorded, showed signs of further firmness. Some of the Treasury's were quite active at small gains. At the same time the Treasury announced a deficit, as of Dec. 15, of $1,142,000,000.

Renewed strength of German Government obligations was the feature of the foreign department. Young and Dawes plan issues were up fractionally to a point or more to new 1932 highs, and corporate loans of the Reich were in demand. Italian 7s improved and British 5½s were steady. Belgian 7s were again depressed more than a point. Japanese bonds were mixed. French loans exhibited rallying tendencies at one time.

Some of the secondary domestic rails showed resistance in the face of wage conference uncertainties at Chicago and a decline in freight car loadings for the week ended Dec. 10. Moderate advances were recorded by liens of Frisco, Pennsylvania, Northern Pacific, New York Central, Missouri Pacific, Illinois Central and St. Paul. There were a number of losses, but, on the whole, the carriers followed a narrow range.

Highest grade utilities and industrials were rather inactive, although fairly firm. Chile Copper 5s jumped 2 points and Kansas Gas 4½s and U. S. Rubber 5s were up more than a point.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Dec. 16	Last Dec. 15
275	Am Pneu pf	2¼	2¼	2¼	
371	Am T&T	108⅝	107⅝	108¼	107⅝
1003	Andes Pet	.10	.09	.10	.09
100	Big Sanf	7½	7½	7½	7½
12	Bos El	67	67	67	67½
25	B&M prs	5	5	5	5
100	B&M pr pf	23	23	23	24
100	Bro Durrell	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
25	Cop Range	2½	2½	2½	2½
155	E G&Fuel	5	4¾	5	5
66	E G&F pf	53½	53¼	53¼	53⅜
50	E G&F prpf	66¼	65	66¼	65½
10	E Mass pf	2	2	2	2
75	E Mass B	.75	.75	.75	.75
75	Edison Elec	173	171¼	171¼	170½
85	Em Asso	5¼	5	5	5
155	First Nat S	52⅝	52½	52⅝	52⅜
200	Gen Capital	14	13½	14	13½
200	Gen Elec Sp	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
25	Hathaway B	1	1	1	
10	NE Pub pf	2½	2½	2½	1⅞
10	NE Tel	92	92	92	92½
50	New Riv pf	13	13	13	13
200	Pac Mills	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8
500	Shawmut	6¾	6½	6½	6⅞
20	Swift & Co	7	7	7	7
110	Torrington	31½	30½	30½	31
50	Uni Found	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
396	Uni Shoe	35½	34¾	35½	34½
17	Uni Shoe pf	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅞
500	Venes H	.60	.60	.60	
245	War Bros	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3⅝

MARKET AVERAGES

(Copyright, 1932, Standard Statistics Co.)

STOCKS

	50 Industrls.	20 R'r'ds	20 Util.	90 Total
Dec. 17	53.4	27.8	91.4	55.4
Previous day	53.6	27.9	91.8	55.6
Week ago	62.1	31.9	81.0	58.0
Month ago	55.2	27.4	88.5	56.7
Year ago	60.0	30.8	92.8	61.3
Three years ago	171.4	132.5	206.1	171.2
Five years ago	146.7	122.8	127.5	134.2
High (1932)	72.3	39.8	111.0	73.9
Low (1932)	35.1	13.2	61.8	35.0
High (1931)	140.2	106.2	203.9	144.3
Low (1931)	60.0	30.8	92.8	61.3
High (1930)	202.4	141.6	281.3	205.8
Low (1930)	112.9	86.4	146.5	114.7

BONDS

	20 Industrls.	20 R'r'ds	20 Util.	60 Total
Dec. 17	83.0	80.4	81.2	88.2
Previous day	82.7	80.5	81.1	88.0
Week ago	83.1	81.0	81.9	88.0
Month ago	83.2	83.6	82.0	89.6
Year ago	83.3	83.0	80.2	88.5
Two years ago	83.3	97.9	94.8	92.8
Three years ago	92.1	106.2	94.4	96.8
High (1932)	91.2	78.0	89.2	93.1
Low (1932)	83.2	47.4	76.9	87.5
High (1932)	99.4	106.7	101.5	98.7
Low (1931)	83.3	82.3	80.2	88.5
High (1930)	94.9	109.8	101.4	101.9
Low (1930)	83.3	97.3	94.8	92.6

INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE

International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation for the nine months ended Sept. 30 reports a consolidated net loss of $1,379,948, compared with net income of $6,891,978 for the corresponding period of 1931.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Dec. 16	Last Dec. 15
1¾	⅞		Int Rys Can Am	10	1¼	1¼	1¼	
3¼	1¼		Int Rys C A pf	10	2	2	2	2¼
6	2	.4	Int Shoe	40	4	4	4	4⅛
3⅝	1⅝		Int Tel & Tel	4600	7⅜	7	7⅛	7⅜
20½	10¼	.2	Inland Cr Coal	200	14¼	14¼	14¼	14⅝
			—J—					
25	13¼	.3	Jewel Tea	100	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	28⅞
29½	19		Johns Manville	1100	31¾	31¼	31¼	32
			—K—					
18¾	2¼		Kan C & Southern	100	7	7	7	7
25½	8	.3	Kan C & So pf	100	13	13	13	
6¾	3		Kaufmann D St	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
2	½		Kelsey Hayes W	1400	¾	¾	¾	¾
18¾	4⅞		Kennecott Cop	4100	8⅝	8	8⅛	8
10	6½		Kresge	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
9¼	1¾		Kresge & Toll	2900	3	3	3	3
11¾	10	1	Kroger Groc & B	100	17¼	17	17	17
			—L—					
11¾	1¼		Lehigh Y Coal pf	100	3⅝	3½	3⅝	2¼
29½	8		Lehigh Val RR	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	
25¾	20¼	2.40	Lehman Corp	2100	41¼	41	41¾	41¾
23⅞	9	.3	Liquid Carbonic	100	13¼	13	13¼	13¼
31¾	13¼	.3	Loew's Inc	1300	21¾	21⅜	21⅝	21¾
8	1⅛		Loft Inc	1400	3¾	3½	3¾	3¾
23⅝	8½	1¾	Louisville G&E A	100	18	18	18	18½
31¾	11¾		Louisville & N	900	23¾	21¾	23¼	21¾
11¾	1½		Ludlum Steel	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	
			—M—					
21	10	.2	McCall Corp	400	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
39½	11	.2	Mack Trucks	200	21	21	21	21
60½	17	.3	Macy (RH) & Co	300	34	34	34	34
10½	4		Mallinson pf	50	8	8	8	8
20¾	4		Man Ely pfg	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	4¼
14¾	6½	.80	Marine Mid	100	11¼	11	11¼	11
9	2¾		Market St Ry ppf	400	3¾	3½	3¾	
12¾	3		Marshall Field	400	4¾	4¼	4¾	4¼
20¾	9	1½	Mathieson Alkali	300	18	18	18	18¼
36	9½	1	May Dept Stores	200	11¾	11¼	11⅝	13
38¼	27	.4	Maytag Ipf	100	23¾	22¾	23¼	
2	¾		Miami Cop	200	2	2	2	2
8¼	3¼		Mid-Cont Pet	200	4½	4¾	4¾	5
24	3½		Mo K&T pf	400	13¼	13	13	13¼
16½	3½		Montgom Ward	3500	14¼	13¾	14	14½
			—N—					
19¾	8	1	Nash Motors	300	13⅞	13½	13½	13⅝
48⅞	20½	2.80	Nat Biscuit	400	40⅝	40½	40½	40
3⅜	1		Nat Cash Reg	300	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
31⅜	14⅝	2	Nat Dairy Prod	600	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
20⅜	8¾	1	Nat Pow & Lt	400	12⅜	12	12¼	12¼
33⅛	13½	.80	Nat Steel	300	19½	19½	19½	19¾
13	3½		Nat Supply	200	9¾	9¼	9¾	
19¾	4¾		Nat Surety	100	7	7	7	7⅛
36⅜	8⅝		NY Central	1300	21¾	21¼	21⅜	21¾
3¾	½		NY Investors	150	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
31⅜	6		NY NH & H	1300	15	14¾	14¾	15
11⅝	3¾		NY Ont & W	100	5	5	5	5
109½	80	.7	NY Steam 1½	100	107	107	107	107
3¾	⅝		Norfolk & South	100	½	½	½	½
43¼	13¾	10a	North American	400	39¾	39	39¼	39
5⅞	1¼		No Am Aviation	800	4½	4	4	4
25⅜	8½		Northern Pacific	300	15½	15½	15½	15½
			—O—					
11	5	.30c	Ohio Oil	300	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
4	½		Oliver Farm Eq	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	
1			Otis Elevator	200	12½	12	12	12
106	90	6	Otis Elev pf	50	104½	104½	104½	
9¾	3		Otis Steel	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅛
43¼	12	2	Owens Ill Glass	500	38¼	37¼	38¼	37
			—P—					
3½	1		Pacific Coast	70	1¼	1¼	1¼	
37	10½	2	Pacific Gas&El	900	29¾	29¼	29½	30½
5¼	1		Packard Motor	300	2¾	2¾	2¾	3⅛
11½	1½		Paramount Pub	8000	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
4¾	3¼		Peerless Motor	200	1¼	1	1	
32¾	16	2½	Penick & Ford	500	28	28	28	27½
2½	½		Penn Dixie Cem	100	3	3	3	
34½	13	1.80	Penney (JC)	500	23¾	23	23	23¾
23⅜	6½		Pennsylvania RR	800	15¾	15	15½	15
121	39	5	Peoples GasLt&C	100	74¾	74½	74½	72
7⅜	3		Petroleum	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅝
11⅝	3½		Phelps Dodge	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
41	18	3	Phila Co 6%	200	29½	29½	29½	29¾
7⅞	3		Phila & Reading	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
8½	2		Phillips Pet	5300	5	5	5	5
3	½		Pierce Oil	100	¾	¾	¾	
22½	9¾	.60	Pillsbury Flour	300	10½	10½	10¾	10½
13⅛	5½		Pitts Term of	100	9¾	9¼	9¼	
17½	8½	1	Plymouth Oil	100	9	9	9	9⅛
1	¼		Pittston Co	100	¾	¾	¾	
42¾	19¼	2	Procter & Gam	500	29½	29¼	29¾	29¾
60	28	3.20	Public Service	400	53¾	52½	53¾	53½
90½	62	5	Pub Serv 5%	300	82	81¾	82	81¾
102¾	71½	6	Pub Serv 6%	100	97¼	97¼	97¾	98
28	10½	3	Pullman	100	26	26	26	19¾
6½	2¼		Pure Oil	500	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3½
15¾	4¾	1	Purity Bakeries	100	7½	7½	7½	7¾
			—R—					
13½	2½		Radio Corp Amer	3500	5¾	5¼	⅝	5¼
23⅝	3⅜		Radio pf B	300	10¾	10	10¼	10½
7¾	1½		Radio-Keith-O	400	3¾	3¼	3¾	3¼
8½	2¼		Real Silk Hosiery	400	6	6	6	6
3½	1½		Rec Motors	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
13¾	3		Remington Rand	300	3½	3¾	3¾	4¼
20¾	9	1½	Republic I & S	100	15	15	15	15¾
36	9½	1	Revere Copp&Br	100	11¾	11¾	11⅝	13
6¼	1		Richfield Oil	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	
23¾	12¼	.80	Royal Dutch	300	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¾
			—S—					
59¼	30½	3	Safeway Stores	3500	40¾	40	40½	39¼
99	65	7	Safeway 5 7%	20	96½	96½	99½	96
17¾	4⅝		St Joseph Lead	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
10	1		StL & SF	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	
6⅝	1½		StL & SF pf	400	1¼	1	1¼	1
1			Seaboard Air L	100	¼	¼	¼	
20¾	6¾	.40	Seaboard Oil	2000	18¾	18½	18¾	18½
37⅝	9⅞		Sears Roebuck	1200	20½	20⅛	20¾	20¾
1	⅛		Seneca Cop	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	
12¾	5	.50	Shattuck (FG)	400	9¾	9¾	9¾	9½
8¾	2½		Shell Union Oil	300	5¾	5¼	5¾	5¾
9¾	2¼		Simmons	300	7½	7½	7½	7¾
7¾	3¼	.25	Simms Petroleum	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
5¾	2½		Skelly Oil	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
62	35	5.50	Solvay Am pf ww	300	61½	61½	61½	
13¼	5½	.40	Socony Vacuum	300	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
32¾	15¾	2	So Calif Edison	400	25¾	25½	25¾	25¼
15⅞	4		Southern Pacific	1800	17¾	17½	17½	18
38	8		So P Pico Sugar	300	16¼	16¼	16¼	16⅝
2¾	⅞		Southern Ry	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
9	3		Southern Ry pf	1200	7¼	6¾	7¼	7¼
17¾	8¾	1	Stand Brands	400	15½	15	15½	15¼
110	7		Stand Brands pf	100	129½	129½	120½	120
14¾	7⅛	1.20	Stand Gas & El	300	14¼	13½	14¼	14
30	8¼	1	Stand G&E pf	200	23¼	22¾	23¼	
40	22½	4	Stand Oil Calif	300	37	37	37	
21	6		Stand Oil Investing	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
31¼	13½	2	Stand Oil Calif	500	34	34	34	33½
37	10		Stand Oil Kan	1500	15½	15	15½	15
37⅝	19½	2½	Stand Oil NJ	1600	39½	39	39¼	39
2⅝	⅛		Sterling Secur	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	
4	⅝		Sterling pf	300	2¼	2	2¼	
8½	1¼		Stewart Warner	100	3	3	3	3
17⅝	4½		Stone & Webster	200	8½	8¾	8½	8½
13⅜	2½		Studebaker	700	4½	4¾	4¾	4¾
39½	24¾	1.5	Sun Oil	100	36½	36½	36½	38⅝
2	¼		Superior Oil	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	
			—T—					
13⅜	6	1	Telautograph	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	
18½	9¼	1	Texas Corp	2200	13¾	13¼	13⅜	13½
26¾	12	2	Texas & Pac Coal	1100	22¾	22½	22½	22¾
4	1½		Texas & Pac Land	400	5	5	5	5
6	2½		Thatcher Mfg	600	8¾	8¼	8¼	6½
4	⅞		Thermoid	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	
14	3½		Third Ave Ry	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	
10	9¾		Thompson Prod	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8½
5½	2		Tide Water Asso	600	3½	3½	3½	3¼
23	7¾	1	Timken Roller	200	14¾	14¾	14¾	14
7⅛	2		Transamerica	2700	5	4¾	4¾	4¾
5½	1½		Tri Continental	100	3¾	3½	3½	3¾
31½	19¾	2.50	Trico Products	300	21¾	21¼	21¾	20¾
			—U—					
36⅜	15½	1.20	Union Carbide	4100	28	25¾	28¾	28
15⅝	8	1	Un Oil Calif	100	10	10	10	10
94½	37⅝	6	Union Pacific	100	110	110	110	107
71¼	40	4	Union Pacific pf	100	50½	50½	50½	53½
34⅜	6¼		United Air & T	32400	27½	26¾	26¾	26½
57½	30¾	3	United A&T pf	100	57	57	57	
18	6¾		United Carbon	100	14¼	13¼	14	13¾
8	1¼	.40	United Corp	10900	8½	8¾	9¼	8¾
39¾	20	3	United Corp pf	1200	34½	34	34	33½
3	⅞		United El Coal	400	3½	3½	3½	
25¾	10¼	2	United Fruit	1500	24¾	23½	23¾	24
29¾	9¼	1.20	United Gas Imp	3900	20	19½	20	19¾
7¾	2¼	.5	United Gas I pf	200	95½	95½	95½	95½
11⅞	3⅜		United Piece Dye	200	5¾	5½	5½	6
8¾	8¼		US Distrib pf	200	4	4	4	
84	28		US & Foreign	100	31	31	31	
105	84½	7	US Gypsum	100	101¾	101¾	101¾	
8¾	3¼		US Hoffman M	100	4	4	4	1¾
15	3¾		US Leather A	100	6¾	6¼	6¾	
19½	7¼		US Rubber	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	13¼
53¾	21¼		US Steel	14400	30½	30¼	30½	30¾
71½	31⅝	7	US Steel pf	4800	59¾	58½	58¾	58½
50	23	4c	Univ Pictures pf	120	28¼	24	24	
19¾	1½		Utilities P&LIA	400	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¾
			—V—					
23⅜	5½		Vanadium	100	12½	12¼	12½	12
43¾	15½		Van Raalte pf	2000	32	32	32	34
69¾	20		Va-C Chem 7%	100	63	63	63	
			—W—					
			Wabash RR	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1½
			Warner Bros A	800	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
			Warren Bros	400	3½	3½	3½	3¾
			Warren F & P	100	8	8	8	
20¾	6¾	.40	Wesson Oil	100	11½	11½	11½	
30	20	1	Western Md	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	4¼
30	8		Western Pac	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	
101¾	66½	6	W Penn Pw 6%	30	98	98	98	97
16½	3¼		Westn Dairy P A	100	4½	4½	4½	
11¾	1½		Westn Maryland	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	
38	19¾		Westn Union	2600	21¾	20½	20½	20¾
18½	6	1	Westing Air Br	400	13¾	13	12	11¾
43½	18¾		Westing Elec	2400	28¾	28	28¼	28¾
9¼	3½		Weston El Instru	100	5	5	5	
13¾	3		Westvaco Chlor	100	8½	8½	8½	6¼
31	10		Wheeling Stl pf	100	23¼	22½	23¼	
4¾	¾		Wilson & Co A	200	4½	4½	4¾	4¼
45¾	22	2.40	Woolworth	3200	36¼	35¾	36	36
57	35¼	3	Wrigley	400	36	35½	36	36
			—Y—					
7¾	1¾		Yellow Truck	1100	3¾	3½	3½	3¾

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in scrip. dPaid in 1931. ePaid this year.

DECREASE SHOWN IN FREIGHT LOADINGS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (AP)—The American Railway Association announced today that loading of revenue freight for the week ended December 10 totaled 521,216 cars, a decrease of 26,245 under the preceding week and 92,405 under the like week last year.

The figure also was 223,137 under the corresponding week two years ago.

Miscellaneous freight loaded during the week ended Dec. 10 was 167,596, a decrease of 14,277 under the preceding week and 32,843 under the like week in 1931; coal 119,415, decrease 1632 and 11,853; coke 5064, decrease 306 and 1593; less than car lot merchandise 166,067, decrease 2660 and 21,487; livestock 18,101, decrease 2068 and 6850; iron and grain products, 27,782, decrease 2628 and 2429; forest products 15,306, decrease 1276 and 2979; and ore 1833, an increase of 222 cars over the week before but 2191 below the corresponding week last year.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH & CABLE

Postal Telegraph & Cable Corporation reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1932, net loss of $1,225,128, after charges, compared with net loss of $1,347,676 in the first nine months of 1931. September quarter's net loss was $668,134, compared with net loss of $632,566 in the previous quarter and net loss of $568,689 in the September, 1931, quarter.

GRAIN VALUES RISE IN CHICAGO MARKET

CHICAGO, Dec. 17 (AP)—Wheat prices averaged higher earlier today after a wavering start. Liverpool wheat market was steadier than expected and indications were that liquidation at Winnipeg had culminated.

Opening unchanged to ⅝ lower, Chicago wheat futures tended upgrade afterward. Corn started ⅝ decline to ⅛ advance and subsequently scored gains all around.

Opening prices were: Wheat—Dec., 44¼; May, 46⅛@⅜; July, 46⅝@⅞. Corn—May, 27¼@¼; July, 28⅝@⅞.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Allegheny Corp 5s '44	39	39
Allegheny Corp 5s '50	12	12
Alleghany Valley 4s '42	91	91
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	31½	31⅜
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	73¼	73¼
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	65½	65½
Amer Smelting 5s '47	88	88
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	102	102
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	106½	106½
Amer T&T col 5s '46	107	106½
Amer T&T deb 5s '50	105¼	104⅝
Amer T&T 5s '65	106	104⅝
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	109	108
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	91½	91⅜
Angio-Chile Nit 7s '45	3¾	3½
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	73¾	73½
Armstrong Cork 5s '60	78½	78
Ash T&SF adj 4s '95 sta.	84	84
Ash T&SF gen 4s '95	93¼	93¼
Ash T&SF 4½s C&A div '63	95¾	95
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	39	39
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	101⅜	101⅜
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	87	87
Balt & Ohio 4½s '60	63¼	63
Balt & Ohio 4½s ser '33	91	90¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	38	37½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	38½	38½
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '80	67¼	66½
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 300	38½	38½
Bangor & Aroos 5s '43	93	93
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	107½	107½
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	94	94
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	107	106½
Bklyn-Man Tr rf 5s '68	89½	89½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '37	106¾	106½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	109½	109⅝
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	101¾	101½
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	103¾	103¾
Calif Gas & Elec 5s '37	108⅞	108⅝
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	88½	88½
San Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	85	85
Can Nat Ry 4½s '60	88	88
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	91	91
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	91¼	90½
Can North deb 6½s '46	101½	101½
Can Nforth deb 7s '40	101	100¾
Can Pacific 5s '54	81½	81½
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	17¼	16
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	17	16
Cen Il El & Gas 1st 5s '51	72	72
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	78½	78½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	78	78
Cen RR&Bk Co of Ga 5s '59	46¼	46
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87 reg	81	80
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	99	99
Certain-teed 5½s '48	33½	33
Ches Corp 5s '47	67	66½
Ches & O con 5s '39	104½	104½
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	80¾	80¾
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	13½	13½
Chicago & Erie RR 1st 5s '82	90½	90½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	39	38
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	43½	43½
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	4½	4
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	17¾	17¾
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	43	43
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	16½	16½
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49	12¼	12
Chicago & Nw gen 5s '87	51	51
Chicago & Nw 4½s '36	55	54⅞
Chicago R&P rfg 4s '34	23¾	23½
Chicago R&P 4½s cv '60	12½	12½
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	97¾	97½
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	102½

WHEAT MARKET UNSETTLED BY BEARISH NEWS

Winnipeg Slump, Crop Report, Weakness Abroad, Bar Bullish Efforts

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 17—A collapse of the wheat price structure at Winnipeg was the big unsettling market factor in wheat this week. Long liquidation in that market with a temporary exhaustion of buying support, served to offset bullish efforts at Chicago and other domestic markets.

Coupled with the precipitate drop in prices at the Canadian market, bulls were discouraged also by the Government report, which showed more wheat than the preliminary figures did.

Instead of there being a big reduction in the spring wheat forecast, as expected, the reduction made was only 7,000,000 bushels, while the winter wheat figures were raised 20,000,000 bushels, making the total crop 726,000,000 bushels, compared with 900,000,000 a year ago.

Private estimates made recently had indicated a substantial downward revision of the spring wheat crop.

Bearish Factors Predominate

Liverpool worked much lower during the week, being another weakening influence. With the declining tendencies in foreign markets, with evidence that export selling pressure from Canada, Argentina and Australia is increasing steadily, the stronger features of the domestic situation have been overshadowed.

Receipts in this country have dropped off sharply, and there is no heavy selling pressure at the present time. Mills continue to absorb the current receipts, and are also taking some wheat from terminal stocks. Deliveries at Chicago on December contracts have been small since the initial deliveries, and the desire has worked much closer to the May.

The usual widening of the December-May spread has been reversed this year. The normal course of Winnipeg prices relative to Chicago also has been reversed, with futures at the Canadian market now much under Chicago parity. This causes big losses for spreaders who bought Winnipeg and sold Chicago futures. In spite of the fact that Canada has had a good export business and the United States practically none, the situation has tightened to some extent in this country compared with what it has in Canada, where the country deliveries still run about 500,000 bushels a day.

Trade News Unimportant

The winter wheat condition in the southwest has not been improved by the week of extremely low temperatures. However, the crop news as a market factor has not been particularly efficient, as it is too early to stir up much enthusiasm on this score. With the small receipts, strong cash prices, and sold out condition of the market at times, it has helped to maintain prices, and later on will undoubtedly be a big feature of the trade news.

Buying of wheat by importing countries is of less than normal extent, and the small shipments from Russia, with wheat shortage in eastern Europe, has not changed the situation much. Argentine wheat estimates are now indicative of only a little more wheat than was raised last year.

Following the decline in Winnipeg to all-time low levels for wheat, there was a further drop in May and July wheat at Chicago to new lows on the crop.

Corn has held comparatively well recently. Cold weather which has been the reverse of conditions a year ago, with small receipts, tend to check country selling, and there has been no great pressure on the market. The government final estimate of the crop of 2,908,000,000 bushels was not quite as much as the majority looked for.

There was some buying of corn against sales of wheat also. Argentine shipments of corn were the smallest in a long time, but increased shipments of corn and barley from the Black Sea offset this to a great extent. Europe is not much interested in our corn for export at the present time.

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (AP)—The weekly statement of the New York Clearing House shows: Total surplus and undivided profits, $302,811,100, (unchanged); total net demand deposits (average), $26,656,000 (increase); time deposits (average), $4,-620,000 (increase); clearings week ending today, $3,093,803,463; clearings week ended Dec. 10, $2,623,979,995.

SKELLY, ATCHISON EARNINGS

Atchison reports for the 10 months ended Oct. 31 net of $8,138,337 after charges, or $4.13 a share on 1,241,728 shares of $ per cent preferred, compared with $19,001,390, equal, after dividend requirements on the preferred, to $5.69 a share on 2,427,060 shares of common a year before.

Automotive Orders Keep Plants Busy

INCREASING activity is becoming more evident in northeastern Ohio where various plants rely on the automotive industry for orders that keep wheels turning. The Packard Electric Company, Warren, Ohio, subsidiary of General Motors, making cables for automobiles, is operating at 75 per cent, highest in several months. The Taylor-Winfield Manufacturing Company in the same town is also at capacity. It makes welding equipment. The Federal Machine and Welding Company in the Youngstown district has received enough orders in recent weeks to maintain operations at 100 per cent.

Some steel companies are doing better. The Inland Steel Company reports that it is operating its combination rail and structural mill at Chicago for the first time in five months. The Mahoning Valley Steel Company, steel sheet manufacturer, has started operating its Niles (Ohio) plant part time. The Republic Steel Corporation has started four mills at its Niles (Ohio) sheet plant.

New York Curb Market

By the Associated Press

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	Last
1 Am Beverage	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 Am Brit & Cont	8-16	8-16	8-16
2 Am Cit P&LB	4½	4½	4½
1 Am C Pow A	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Am Cyan B	4	4	4
1 Am El Sec pf	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1 Am & Fgn P war	1½	1½	1½
2 Am Founders	13-16	⅝	⅝
15 Am Gas & El	31⅝	30½	31½
13 Am Invest	3½	3½	3½
8 Am Light & T	17½	17⅜	17½
1 Am Salam	5	5	5
9 Am Sup Power	3⅛	3⅛	3
1 Am Sup P 1 pr	67½	67½	67½
1 Ark Nat Gas A	1½	1½	1½
5 Armstrong Ck	8½	8½	8½
13 As G & E A	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
2 As G&E	1¾	1¾	1¾
16 Atlas Corp	7⅞	7	7⅛
4 Atlas Corp war	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2 Autom Vot Mach	2¼	2¼	2¼
B			
4 Blue Ridge	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 Bras T & L	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 Buf N & E P 1 pf	89	89	89
1 Butler Bros	1¾	1¾	1¾
C			
1 Cab & Wire A	⅛	⅛	⅛
4 Can Marc Wirel	1	1	1
1 Carnation	9	9	9
†50 Celanese pf	60	60	60
2 Cen Pub S A	¾	¾	¾
6 Cen St El	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
39 Cities Service	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
2 Cit Serv pf	18	17¾	17¾
†50 Cit Svc P 7 pf	19¼	19¼	19¼
†25 Col G&E cv pf	89	89	89
1 Colum O&G vte	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Comwlth Edis	73¼	73¼	73¼
20 Comwlth & So war	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Comstock Tun	½	½	½
145 Cord Corp	7¼	6¼	7⅛
1 Courtaulds	4½	4½	4½
2 Creole Pet	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
D			
22 Deere & Co	10½	10	10
13 De Forest	¼	¼	¼
5 Detroit Aircraft	¼	¼	¼
1 Dictograph Prod	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 Dubilier Con	⅝	⅝	⅝
E			
3 Easy Wash M B	1½	1	1½
1 Eisler Elec	1¼	1¼	1¼
163 El Bond & Sh	20¼	19¾	20
†75 El P & L 2nd pf A	10½	10¼	10¼
†50 Eureka Pipe	23¾	23¾	23¾
F			
2 Fisk Rub	1¾	1¾	1¾
†75 Fla P & L 7pf	26¼	26	26
1 Ford M Can A	6	6	6
3 Ford M Fran	4¼	4¼	4½
1 Ford Mot Ltd	3¼	3¼	3¼
G			
1 Gold Seal Elec	⅝	⅝	⅝
20 Goldfield Cons	⅛	⅛	⅛
21 Goldman Sachs	3⅜	3⅛	3¼
11 Gulf Oil Pa	27¾	27½	27½
H			
1 Hudson Bay M&S	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1 Humble Oil (2)	45	45	45
1 Hygrade Fd	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
I			
4 Imp Oil Can (½)	7⅝	7½	7⅝
1 Ins Co N Am (2)	33½	33½	33½
1 Intercon Petrol	⅛	⅛	⅛
12 Internat Pet (1)	10	9⅞	9⅞
3 Inter Util B	1⅛	1	1
1 Inter Util war	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Interst Equit	½	½	½
1 Inters Eq cv pf	13½	13½	13½
1 Iowa So Ut Del pf	11½	11½	11½
1 Isle Royale Copper	1	1	1
1 Ital Super deb rt	⅜	⅜	⅜
L			
10 Lake Shore M (3b)	29½	29	29
1 Lakey Fdy & M	1	1	1
10 Lefcourt Real	1½	1	1⅛
†10 Lion Oil	2	2	2
1 Lone Star Gas	7½	7½	7½
†25 Long Is L pf B	71	71	71
M			
1 Mavis Bott A	⅜	⅜	⅜
4 Mexico-Ohio Oil	2	2	2
1 Mid West Util	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Moody In pfc pf	16½	16½	16½
N			
20 Nat Bellas Hess	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
19 Nat Investors	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 Nat Leather	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Nat Un Rad	½	½	½
2 Nlag Hud Pow	16	16	16
1 Nlag Share Md B	5¼	5¼	5¼
3 Novadel-Ag	46	45¾	46
O			
67 Ohio Cop	⅛	⅛	⅛
P			
2 Pac G&E 1 pf	24½	24½	24½
1 Pan-Am Airways	24	24	24
13 Pennroad	1¼	1¼	1¼
†50 Pa P&L 7 pf	93¾	93¾	93¾
†70 Pepperell	30	30	30
1 Phoenix Sec	½	½	½
3 Pilot Radio A	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
34 Pioneer Gold	3¾	3¾	3¾
8 Pruden Inv	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 Pub Ut Hold xw	⅜	⅜	⅜
†20 Pure Oil pf	50½	50½	50½
3 Pyrene	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
R			
1 Rainbow Lum A	¾	¾	¾
3 Relian Intl A	2½	2½	2½
2 Reynolds Inv	¼	¼	¼
2 Roosevelt Fd	½	½	½
S			
10 St Anth Gold	1-16	1-16	1-16
2 St Regis Pap	3½	3½	3½
1 Seaboard Util	⅛	⅛	⅛
2 Segal Lock	⅛	⅛	⅛
5 Selected Indus	1¼	1¼	1¼
2 Shenandoah	2½	2½	2½
2 So Penn Oil	12¾	12¾	12¾
4 So C Bd B pf	22	22½	23
16 St Oil Ind	22¼	21⅝	21¾
1 Starrett	⅜	⅜	⅜
6 Stutz Mot Am	14	12½	14
1 Sun Investt	2	2	2
6 Swift & Co	7¼	7⅛	7¼
1 Swift Int	14¾	14¾	14¾
T			
14 Teck-Hugh G	3¼	3	3⅛
†60 Thermoid pf	8	8	8
12 Trans-Lux	1¾	1⅝	1¾
U			
1 Unit Corp war	3½	3½	3½
10 Unit Founders	1½	1	1½
3 United Gas	2	2	2
2 Unit Gas pf	25¼	25¼	25¼
17 Un Lt & Pow A	4½	4	4½
13 Un Lt & P cv pf	20¼	19¾	20¼
1 U S Elec Pow	⅜	⅜	⅜
1 Unit Stores vte	⅛	⅛	⅛
3 Utility Equities	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
1 Util Power & Lt	1⅝	1½	1½
2 Util & Ind pf	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
V			
30 Venezuel Pet	¼	¼	¼
W			
2 Woodley Pet	2¼	2¼	2¼
10 Wright Hargr	3½	3	3½
Y			
13 Y Oil & Gas A	1⅛	1	1⅛

CURB DOMESTIC BONDS

9 Ala Pow 5s '60	96½	96½	96½
2 Ala Pow 5s '08	82	82	82
6 Ala Pow 4½s '67	76	75½	76
3 Ala Pow 5s '56	90	89	90
1 Alumin Co 5s '52	98¼	98¼	98¼
3 Alumin Ltd 5s '48	60½	60	60
11 Am Cnwl P 6s '40	1¼	1¼	1¼
7 Am El & P 6s '57A	24½	23¾	24¼
11 Am G&E 5s 2028	83¼	83	83
2 Ah G&Pow 5s '30	27	26	26
2 Am G&Pow 6s '53	24½	24	24½
43 Am P&L 5s 2016	56¾	55½	56¾
13 Am Roll M 5s '48	56	45½	45½
35 Am Roll M 4½s '33	58	57	58
11 Appal Elec Pw 5s '56	97	96½	97
2 AppalPow 6s 2024A	74	74	74
4 Ark P&L 5s '58	82½	82½	82½
1 As Elec 4½s '53	42¾	42¾	42¾
5 As G & E 5s '50	22½	22	22
27 As G & E 6s '48	21½	21½	21½
5 As G & E 4½s '48	21	21	21
10 As G & E 4½s '49C	21	21	21
3 As Tel Ut 5½s '44C	22¾	22½	22¾
6 As T&T 5½s '55A	23¾	23	23¾
1 Atlas Ply 5½s '42	39	39	39
18 Balt&CRR 5s '95P	39¼	39	39
138 Baldw Loc 5½s '53	85¾	81	83
2 Bell T Can 5s '55A	73¼	97¾	97¾
15 BellTCan 5s '57B	98¾	98½	98½
1 B & A RR 4s '33	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 BostConGas 5s '47	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 BroadRivP 5s '56A	42	42	42
1 CanNorP 5s '53A	56½	65½	65½
10 Can Pac 5s '42	90	89½	90
23 Caro P&L 5s '56	66¼	66	66¼
6 CedarRapMfg 5s '53	93¾	93¾	93¾
3 CenElPS 5s '56E	78	73	76
9 CenILPS 4½s '67P	71½	71½	71¾
2 Cen Me 5s '55 D	96	96	96
3 Cen P & L 5s '56	66¾	66¼	66½
4 Cen P Sve 5½s '49	2¾	2¾	2¾
3 Cen St El 5s '48	38½	38½	38⅝
4 Cen St P&L 5½s'53	39½	39	39
20 Chi Dist E 4½s'70 A	73¾	72¾	73⅝
2 Chi Dist E-5½s'35 B	86¼	86¼	86½
4 Chi Ry cod 5s '27	49	49	49
31 Cities Ser 5s '50	38¾	38	38¾
7 Cit S Gas 5½s'42	47	46¾	46¾
2 Cit S G Pipe 6s'43	56½	56	56½
3 Cit S P & L 5½s'49	39½	39½	39⅝
9 Cit S Pow 5½s'52	39¾	39½	39⅝
4 Clev E Ill 5s'54 A	108	108	108
2 Clev E Ill 5s '61 B	107½	107¾	107½
5 Comw'l Ed 5s '63 A	103¾	103¾	103½
5 Comw'l Ed 5s '54 B	102¾	102¾	103¼
25 Comw'l Ed 4s '81 F	86½	87¾	88⅝
1 Comw'l Ed 5½s'62 C	106¾	105¼	105¾
16 Comw'l Sub 5½s'43 A	75¾	75¾	77¾
18 Commun P&L 5s '57	48¼	47	47
5 Conn L&P 5s'52 D	105	105	105
7 Conn Riv P 5s'52 A	96¾	96½	96¾
1 CUEL&PP 5½s'2037	93¼	103½	103¾
5 C GEL&P 4½s'60 G	105½	105½	105½
27 Con GELAP B 5s'51	98¾	98¾	98¾
5 Con Gas Ut 5½s'43 A	5	4	5
1 Con Gas Ut 5s'43 A	24½	24½	24⅝
13 Consum P 6s'36	105¼	104¾	105¼
40 Consum P 4½s'58	102¾	102¼	102¾
5 Cont G&E 5s'58 A	58½	58	58
1 Crucible Ct 5s'40	45	45	45
3 Cudahy P 5½s'37	91¼	91¼	91½
1 Cudahy P 5s'58	103	103	103
3 Denver G5&E 5s'49	100	100	100
1 Det C Gas 6s'47 A	91¾	91¼	91½
10 Ed El Ill 5s'26	102½	102½	102¾
5 Ed El Ill 5s'34	102¾	102¾	102¾
7 Ed El Ill 4s'37	100¼	100¼	100¼
11 Elec P&L 5s 2030	63	63	63
5 Emp G&F 5½s'43	46¾	46¼	46¾
6 Fairb Morse 5s'43	83	83	83
1 Fed Sugar 6s'33	73½	73½	73½
1 Fisk Rub 8¼s'31	43	43	43
3 Fort Pitt B 6½s'34 Ged	68	68	68
6 Fla P&L 5s'54	83¾	83	83¾
5 Fla P Sv 5½s'54	87½	87½	87½
1 Gary R&C 6s'34 A	71	71	71
1 Gatin P 6s'58	89	89	89
1 Gatin P 6s'41	49½	49¾	49¾
3 Gatin P 6s '41 B	49	49	49
5 Gen Mot Ac 5s '70	102¼	102¼	102½
2 Gen W Wk 6s '43 A	44½	44¾	44¾
4 Gen W Wk 6s '44 B	13	13½	13
30 Geo Pow 5s '57	83	83¼	83½
1 Geo & P RR 4s '46A	1	1	1
50 Glen Ald Coal 4s '53	57	57	57
9 Grand (PW) 6s '48	9	9	9
20 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '47	94½	95½	95¾
2 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '37, 100½	100½	100½	100½
1 Hous Oil O 6½s '43	24	24	24
5 Hous Oil O 5s '43A	43	43	43
2 Hous L&P 5½s '78D	93	93	93
1 Hudson Bay 4s '46	78½	78½	78½
3 Idaho Pow 5s '47	93¾	93¾	94¾
1 Ill Nor Ut 5s '61	94¾	94¾	94¾
3 Ill Pow & L 5s '70 C	88	88	88
9 Ill Pw & L 5s '43 A	69½	68½	69¼
1 Ill Pow & L 5½s '54D	65¾	65¾	65¾
1 Ind El 6s '47	83	83	83
1 Ind El 4½s '53 B	84	84	84
2 Ind Svc 5s '50	33	33	33
11 Indnapls P&L 5s'37A	91½	90¾	90¾
3 Insull Ut Inv 5s '40 B	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 Int P 6s '48 A ww	2¼	2½	2½
2 Int P Sec 6½s'55C	87	87	87
5 Int Salt 5s '51	77½	77¼	77½
10 Int Sec Am 5s'47	48	47½	48
1 Inters Pow 5s '53	45	45	45
1 Inters P Sve 6½s '52	94½	94¼	94¾
8 JerCenP&L 4½s'61C	71½	71	71½
5 JerCenP&L 5s'61B	100½	100¼	100½
1 Kan P&L 5s '57B	85½	85½	85½
4 Ky Util 5s '61 H	73	72	72
1 KopGasAC 5½s '50	78	78	78
1 KopGasAC 5s '47	72	72	72
1 LaPS 5s 2026	71¾	71¾	71¾
5 LibMcN&L 5s '42	35	35	35
1 LoneStaG 5s '42	85	85	85
1 LosAngG&E 5½s'42I	104¾	104¾	104¾
9 Louis P&L 5s '57	87	86½	87
2 Man P 5½s '51 A	45	45	45
1 Mass Gas 5½s '46	92	92	92
1 Mass Gas 5s '36	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 Mass Util 5s '40	94	94	94
1 Metro Ed 5s '52 F	86	86	86
2 Milw G Lt 4½s '67	99	99	99
4 Minn Gen El 5s '34	102¾	103¾	103¾
2 Minn P&L 5s '55	76½	76½	76½
2 Minn P&L 5s '50	76½	76½	76½
7 Miss Pow 5s '55	85¼	85¼	85¼
2 Mo Pub Sve 6s '47 A	58½	58½	58½
3 Mono W P 5½s '53 B	71	70½	71
2 Mont L&P 5s '51 A	93½	93¾	93¾
4 Mont L&P 5s '70 B	90¾	90¾	90¾
1 Narragansett 5s '57	101	101	101
1 Natragan 5s '57 B	101½	101½	101½
1 Nat Fuel Gas 5s '56	80	80	80
1 Nat P&L 6s 2030 A	74½	74½	74½
16 Nat P&L 5s 3030 B	62¾	62¾	62¾
5 Nat Pub Svc 5s '78	21	20½	21
1 Nat P Svc 5s '78 ctf	20¾	20¾	20¾
2 Nebr Pw 4½s '81	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 N Eng G&E 5s '48	55	55	55
3 N Eng G&E 5s '47	54¾	54¾	54¾
3 N Eng Pow 5s '48	58½	58	58
3 N Y & W Lt 4s 2004	96½	96½	96½
12 N Y Ch&St L 6s '35	16½	16	16½
22 NY P & L 4½s 67	94¾	94	94¾
11 NY St Elec 4½s '80	94½	94½	94½
30 Niag Jfall P 5s 2932A	103¼	103¼	103¾
3 N A L&P 5½s 58 A	40	39¾	40
1 N Cent Ut 5½s 48 A	29	29	29
2 Nor Ind Pub S 5s '69	43½	43½	43½
3 Nor Ind P S 5s 66 C	84¾	84½	84¾
1 Nor P 5½s 70 E	94	94	94
1 Nor Oh P&L 5½s 51	99½	99½	99½
6 Nor State P 4½s 61	93¾	93	93
11 Ohio Edis 5s 60	96¾	96¾	96¾
3 Ohio Pow 5s 52 B	101	101	101
31 Ohio P 4½s 56 D	85¾	85½	85⅝
3 Ohio Pub S 5s 544 D	83	83	83
10 Okla G&E 5s 50	85	84¾	84¾
7 Oswego Falls 6s 41	49	48¾	48
8 Pac G&E 4½s 57 E	89¼	88	89¼
2 Pac G&E 4½s 60 F	89	89	89
3 Pac G&E 5½s 52 C	106¾	106¾	106¾
6 Pac G&E 6s 41 B	109	109	109¼
1 Pac P&L 5s 55	66	66	66
9 Pac Wes Oil 6½s 43	71	70	71
1 Pen C P&L 4½s '57	94	94	94
1 Pen Gh P&L 5½s'54A	100	100	100
3 Pen Pow 5s '56	90¾	89¾	90½
2 Pen Tel Cor 5s '60 C	94	94	94
2 Peo Gas L&C 4s'81B	86¾	86¼	86¼
23 Peo Gas L&C 6s'57C	104¾	104¾	104¼
3 Peop L&P 5s '79	1½	1½	1½
2 Phila El 5s '66	108½	106½	108½
2 Phil Sub G&E 4½s'57	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Pitts Coal Co 6s '49	57	58½	59½
13 Potomac El 5s '56 E	80¾	78½	80¾
4 Potomac Ed 4½s '61 F	79½	77¾	77¾
1 Pw Cor Can 4½s'59B	41¾	41¾	41¾
6 Pw Cor NY 6½sA'42	95¾	95½	95½
1 Pb Sv NH 4½s '57 B	87½	87½	87½
3 Pb Sv N Ill 5s '56	91	91	91½
1 Pb Sv N Ill 5s '56 C	91	91	91
31 Pb Sv N Ill 4½s '57C	102½	102¾	102¾
34 Pub Sv Ind 5s '53	93	93	93¼
2 Pug Sd P&L 5s '50 C	65	65	65
6 Pug Sd P&L 4½s'50D	80	80¼	80¼
5 Rem Arms 5½s '33	96	96	96
3 Rep Gas 6s '45 A	34¾	14½	14½
1 Roch Cen P 5s '5	43	43	43
1 St L Gas & C 6s '47	16¼	16¼	16¼
3 Safe Har W 4½s'79	100¾	100	100
1 Schulte RE 6s'35 xw	3½	3½	3½
5 Scripps 5½s '43	65	65	65
5 Seattle Lt 5s '49	46½	46	46½
5 ShawngW&P4½s'67A	60¼	60	60
5 SharonSteP4½s'68D	61	61	61
2 ShawngW&P5s'60C	63¾	63¾	63¾
19 S E P&L 6s 2025 A xw	69¼	68½	69¼
10 So Cal Ed 5s '39	106½	106½	106½
7 So Cal Ed 5s '52	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 So Cal Ed 5s '54	104¾	104¾	104¾
8 So Cal Gas 4½s '61	90¾	90¼	90¾
1 So Gas 4½s '38 xw	91¼	91¼	91¼
11 So Ind G&E 5½s'87	104	103¾	104
1 So Nat Gas 6s '44 sta	43	43	43
2 So'west G&E 5s'57 A	76	76	76
6 So'westL&P 6s '59A	64	63¾	64
3 So'westNatG 6s '49	35	35	35
3 So'westP&L 6s 2022A	85½	85½	86½
7 StandG&E 6s '35	62¾	62¾	62¾
1 Stand G&E 6s '51	49¾	49¾	49¾
12 Stand P&L 6s '57	48	48	48
1 Stand Tel 5½s '43	30¾	30¾	30¾
1 SunPipeLine 5s '40	94½	94½	94½
2 Superpwfil 4½s '68	76½	76	76½
1 SwiftCo 5s '48	94	94	94
6 SwiftCo 6s '44	103	103¾	103
3 TennPubS 5s '70	86	86	86
8 TexEl 5s '60	80½	80½	80½
13 Tex P&L 5s '66	82½	82	82½
47 ToledoEd 5s '62	96¼	89¾	96½
6 Tri Util 5s '79	¾	¾	¾
3 TwinCRTr 5½s '52A	28¼	27½	28¼
5 Ulen & Co 6s '44	16	15	16
11 UnionGulfCor 5s '50	100½	100¾	100¾
2 UnionTerm 5s '42	89	89	89
2 UnLtRy 5½s '52	84½	84¼	84¼
'U S Rub 6s '39	91	91	91
4 U S Rub 6½s '33	100	100	100
1 U S Rub 6½s '37	9	9	9
1 Utica G&E 5½s'49 C	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Van Camp Pf 6s '48	25	25	25
6 Virg Pow 5s '42	102	101	102
2 Ward Bak 6s '37	93	93	93
11 Wash Wat P 5s '60	88¼	88¼	88½
8 West News Del 5s '44	25½	25½	26½
3 West Tex Ut 5s'57 A	49½	49¼	49½
1 W Un G&E 5½s'55 A	85	85	85

FOREIGN BONDS

1 Baden C Mun 7s'51	52	52	52
1 Buen A Pr 7½s'47	26¾	26¾	26¾
5 Bu Air Prv 7s '48	23	22	22
5 Cauca Val 7s '48	6½	6¼	6¾
8 Ct Ry Cor 6s '62A	44¾	43	44¾
2 Ct Ry Cor 6s '61B	43¼	42	43¼
8 Chile Mtg 6s '57	19¼	19¼	19¾
3 Com Pr Bk 5½s '37	53¾	53¾	53¾
8 Danish Con 5½s'55	91¾	91¼	91¼
3 Danish Con 5s '53	87¼	87¼	87¾
7 Ercole ME16⅔s'52A	69¼	68½	69¼
2 Europ El 6½s '65 xw	62	61¾	62
1 Europ Mtg 7s '57C	31¾	31½	31½
8 Fin RM 6s '61	34½	34¼	34¾
1 First Bos Cl W 7s'57	52	52	52
2 Ger C Mun 7s '47	50¾	49	50¾
25 Ger C Mun 6s '47	51	49½	51
2 Hamburg El 7s '38	76	76	76
8 Hanover St 6½s '48	44	42½	44
5 Hanover Cnty 7s '52	40¾	40¼	40¼
1 Isarco Hyd El 7s '53	73¾	73¾	73¾
1 It Sup Pw 6½ A	45¼	45½	45½
2 Maranhao Braz 7s 50	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 Medellin Col 7s 51	10¾	10¾	10¾
5 Nippon E P 6½ '53	37¼	37½	37½
2 Prussia El 6s '54	51	51	51
2 Ruhr Gas 6½s '53 A	53	53	53
5 Ruhr Husng 6½s '56	40	40	40
7 Ruszkin 6½s 1919	2¼	2½	2½
20 Russ 6½s ctf MC 19	2

News of Art, Music and the Theater

'Alice' at the Civic Repertory

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

TENNIEL'S illustrations for "Alice in Wonderland" and "Through the Looking Glass" became animate at the Civic Repertory Theater on the evening of Dec. 12, 1932, in a dramatization by Miss Eva Le Gallienne and Miss Florida Friebus of Lewis Carroll's nonsense tales for children. The spectators were captivated in no uncertain manner by the way in which the whole difficult project had been brought off under Miss Le Gallienne's planning and direction. At the beginning and end of each of the 23 scenes there was applause for the grotesquerie and charm of it all. To this result Mr. Richard Addinsell contributed a special score, Miss Irene Sharaff carried out Tenniel's drawings in accurate magnifications for the scenery and costumes, Miss Ruth Wilton arranged the many dances, Mr. Remo Bufano devised masks and marionettes. Mr. Fred Shultz arranged a flying effect with wires which provided Miss Le Gallienne as the languid White Chess Queen with a startling entrance and exit and some ludicrous reelings and writhings while Alice was trying to help her get her clothes on straight.

To round out the enterprise there is Miss Josephine Hutchinson as Alice, a happy bit of casting to which her high-pitched voice lends appropriate emphasis. Mentally and emotionally she is always in the changing mood of the scenes, now laughing delightedly at the antics of the queer creatures Alice meets during her dream, and now growing pathetically weary of the events from which she cannot awake as she lies curled up with her black kitten in the great chair by the fireplace. Always Miss Hutchinson seems the child in her reactions to these events, never too busy marveling at her strange adventures to weigh what is said, ready to protest against injustice, to object to foolish arguments, and gently to rebuke the rudeness that she encounters at nearly every turn. There is large indignation in her remark after one of Alice's attempts to be courteous: "Of all the unsatisfactory persons I ever met!"

* * *

By using the opening of the looking-glass sequel as a means of inducting Alice into her adventure, instead of attempting to send her down the rabbit hole at the start, as Carroll did, some apparently insoluble stage difficulties are evaded. Once Alice has stepped through the looking-glass of scrim, and the producers have made a bow or two to the impossible requirement that she be made to grow larger and smaller in rapid alternation, the presentation wins acceptance on sight from adults and children. Much of the rightness of the effect is probably due to being faithful to the Tenniel pictures. Rapid changes of scene were made possible by painting his backgrounds on a panoramic strip that can be reeled off behind the stage frame of black velvet during a few seconds' interval of darkness to depict a new setting. At the same time unit groups of furniture can be rolled off or on silently.

Abundantly presented are other familiar scenes from the two stories —the encounter with the White Rabbit (Mr. Richard Waring); Alice swimming through the pool of tears accompanied by a strange assembly of sea creatures; the caucus race and the lobster quadrille; the colloquy with the Caterpillar (Mr. Sayre Crawley); the baby that turned into a pig; the moralizing Duchess (Mr. Charles Ellis); the conversation with the Cheshire Cat (Miss Florida Friebus); the Mad Tea Party; the croquet function with its outrageous Queen of Hearts (Mr. Joseph Schildkraut); the lament of the Mock Turtle (Mr. Lester Scharf); Tweedledee and Tweedledum (Mr. Burgess Meredith and Mr. Langdon Herrick) reciting the story of the Walrus and Carpenter illustrated by marionettes, even to the dancing oysters; the trial of the Knave of Hearts; the meetings with Humpty Dumpty (Mr. Walter Beck); the courtly White Knight (Mr. Howard da Silva), and the frivolous Red Chess Queen (Miss Leona Roberts.) Then there is the Gryphon, strangely like an Oxford don in the intonations of Mr. Nelson Welch; the hoity-toity Knave of Hearts (Mr. David Turk); the continually startled March Hare (Mr. Donald Cameron), and the fatuously futile King of Hearts (Mr. Harold Moulton.)

* * *

Successful use of masks and extensive facial makeup result in a continuously sharp pictorial emphasis to the points in the nonsense rhymes and dialogue. The music runs much to marches that might go with a juvenile parade, embroidered though they are with sophisticated comment, with many a tonal accent to heighten the incidents of stage action. During the White Knight episode something more than a hint of jass creeps into the rhythms and his horse begins to sway responsively.

Only the words written by Lewis Carroll are spoken, and care is taken to make every syllable carry clearly. Miss Le Gallienne, Miss Roberts, Mr. Schildkraut, Mr. Crawley and Mr. Da Silva convey many a quizzical overtone in their speech. A romp of an adventure is this for the Civic Repertory Theater, one that seems sure to take an enduring place among this organization's productions. Through it all may be seen at work Miss Le Gallienne's talent for discerning the spirit and tone of a play and giving form to these intangibles on the stage. This time she had an elusive note to catch—a compound of adult fancy and a juvenile delight in quibbles and puns, all blended with the natural behavior of a well-bred child of 7 among the topsy-turvy happenings of a dream world. Miss Le Gallienne deserves thanks for so brightly reminding us of the importance of the nonsensical.

Conductor as Composer

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

BE SOMETHING else than what you are supposed to be, Mr. Issay Dobrowen, directing for a time the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, seems to say. Be, he perhaps means, something more, rather than something else, that you may give the surer proof of being all that people take you for. Just as Mr. Piastro, the Philharmonic-Symphony concertmaster, described him-

By Permission Philharmonic-Symphony Society of New York to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ISSAY DOBROWEN

self a while ago as at heart a conductor, so Mr. Dobrowen, notwithstanding his acclaim as a conductor, insists on calling himself first and last a composer.

"A person who writes music," said he one day, "can understand an instrumental work, can discern the purpose of the originator of the piece, can tell how the notes go together, and can bring out the intended effect in performance. If I know anything about interpreting symphonies, my knack comes from experience in composing for orchestra on my own account."

This sounds a little like setting yourself up above your job. But regarded in a better light, it amounts to an exhortation to put yourself in the other fellow's place; not, indeed, in the place of him who is below you, but in that of him who is over you. In other words, have a zealous concern for him whose behests you are carrying out. Identify yourself with him.

* * *

Has not the sculptor, Mr. Alexandre Archipenko, expressed the idea perfectly in the bust of Mr. Willem Mengelberg which he lately exhibited here? The subject is Mengelberg directing the orchestra in the Ninth Symphony of Beethoven. The left hand is raised in a tense and commanding gesture above the head. There is no right hand, and there need be none; for it's the left hand that does the niceties of phrasing and shading in these days. But the chief matter is the profile of Mengelberg, which is actually that of Beethoven—the conductor transformed, when at the top of his task, into the face and figure of the composer.

Now of all men to direct an orchestra, composers are commonly supposed to be the least apt. Mr. Dobrowen's disregard of that view almost indicates rashness. His contempt for traditional opinion goes even further. He calls himself a pianist; and who has not heard that a piano-trained musician is, again, pretty poor material for the making of a conductor? Stop and think, though, Mr. Dobrowen is neither rash nor contemptuous. Simply said he is very fond of music. For first, he likes to compose; then, second, he likes to play the piano, and finally, he likes to lead an organization of able and zealous performers upon instruments of strings, wood, brass and percussion.

* * *

To present a concerto grosso by Handel, he would be glad to have all the violinists in town under his baton; whereas to present a symphony by Mozart, he would want a little ensemble of the best executants in the world. Talk of Mahler and Bruckner, he would ask for an orchestra in which he could double the ordinary number of flutes, oboes, clarinets, trumpets, horns and whatever else can contribute to blowing up a big sonority. Talk about Brahms, he would specify an orchestra in which the inner voices sing fluently and fervidly; outspokenly, too, but not obstreperously; never any reënforcing for the sake of volume and power. Talk of Schumann, he would be glad of an orchestra that he can treat, in respect to balance of tone, just like a piano, making notes prominent here and notes unobtrusive there, according as the context seems to him to demand. The pages of a Schumann symphonic score, he explains, read like those of a piano piece. The movement of hands is there, and the interaction of fingers.

It's not wholly Philharmonic-Symphony with Mr. Dobrowen in his brief New York visit. He has a turn with the Musicians' Symphony Orchestra before he leaves; and a chance to show, in association with Mr. Iturbi, the pianist, what he can make of the orchestral part of a piano concerto.

The Two Chaliapins

A Review by W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

Man and Mask. By Feodor Chaliapin. London: Gollancz. 18s. net. New York: Knopf. $3.50.

London

CHALIAPIN in his time has played many parts magnificently, and perhaps the most important of them all is that of—Chaliapin. For him all the world's a stage, and he believes that a great many calamities are due to bad acting. In his new memoirs he tells us that he is always astonished when he hears "a minister, a Grand Duke or a King utter the wrong words in the wrong tone—like bad actors; make wrong gestures, and —like bad actors—fail to realize that they are acting badly."

He grants that there is an art of living as well as an art of acting. "This," he says, "is quite comprehensible," and adds, "Difficult as it may be to personate a character on the stage, it is still more difficult, I believe, to play one's part in life." Opposite page 216 there is a picture of Mr. Lloyd George congratulating Chaliapin behind the scenes at Covent Garden after a performance of "Boris Godounoff." The contrast between the admiring statesman in conventional evening clothes and the towering, gorgeously clad singer symbolizes in an amusing way the artist's conception of his "part in life." But, under any circumstances, the part of a great artist requires a great artist to play it and when, 15 years ago, the curtain rose on a new Russia there seemed to be room on the stage for only one rôle —the crowd. Soon after the revolution a visitor to Chaliapin's house suddenly remarked that all artists should be exterminated. When somebody asked why, the reply was: "Because no man should be superior to another—that's why! Genius destroys equality." A master stroke of logical reasoning!

* * *

These memoirs open a window through which the reader catches many vivid glimpses of the old and the new Russia. A man of the theater, if ever there was one, Chaliapin took absolutely no interest in politics, apart from loathing it. The innocent idealism of the artist concerned only with his work was apt to get him into trouble with both régimes. What were the authorities to make of one who is capable of writing: "It has always seemed to me that every man assumes a social and conventional uniform that does not in reality correspond with his nature, or establish his dignity or superiority. It has always seemed to me as though uniform were in constant conflict with uniform, and that to quell these conflicts one more uniform has been thought out—that of the police!" Tsarist or Bolshevist, officialdom might naturally assume that such a view could be held only by a subversive and dangerous person. But Chaliapin is Chaliapin, and even the revolution failed to dethrone the Tsar Boris of all the opera houses.

In art, as in anything else, the past cannot be violently and arbitrarily severed from the present—or the future. When, just before the war, the Russian opera and ballet dazzled London audiences with all the force of a revelation, few guessed that they were witnessing the resplendent flowerage of a great tradition. To the reluctant, of course, it seemed more a revolution than a revelation. Against a fairyland background of gorgeous color and design there appeared two outstanding figures: Pavlova, the product of the Imperial School of Ballet; and Chaliapin, who exemplified a tradition going back to the reign of Catherine II, when actors were slaves and left the plow and the farmyards of feudal lords to appear in the theater—he himself remembers the time when His Excellency, the Director of the Imperial Theaters, offered only two fingers to the most famous actors.

* * *

Perhaps some will regret that Chaliapin has devoted so much of his space to the mise en scène—picturesque as it is—of the crowded stage of his artistic life, and has not given us more clues to the secret of his art. But clues there are in plenty for those who can read between the lines. For instance, the frank analysis of the causes of his early failures provides an object lesson for every artist. Not at once did he learn "that to give a perfect interpretation of a character, one must carry it in one's mind and in one's heart, until, after a long space of time, it begins to live of itself." This is true of the interpretation of any musical work. Cut to the quick by a brilliant actor's criticism that he sang the Miller's part in "Roussalka" with "the accents of a petty tradesman, although the Miller is a steady-going peasant . . ." Chaliapin discovered the importance of diction.

And here perhaps is the real secret of an art unique on the opera stage of our time. Bel canto, he realized, was not enough. "Now I understood why bel canto nearly always gives rise to boredom. I thought of singers I knew, with magnificent voices, so perfectly trained that at any moment they could sing piano or forte, but who nearly all sang notes to which the words were of secondary importance. In fact, so little stress was laid on the words that more often than not the audience could not make out a syllable of what they were supposed to be saying. Singers in this category sing in an agreeable manner, their voices never sound strained, and are produced effortlessly; but should they have to sing several times in an evening, no one song would sound very different from the other. Love or hate—there is really nothing to distinguish them! . . ."

* * *

Thenceforth Chaliapin's studies were transferred from the opera to the theater, where in Moscow he watched with intense interest the methods of the great actors and actresses of that vanished world. The result we all know, and it is interesting to observe how closely in the end the vocal ideals of Chaliapin approximated those preached by Wagner. As Hans Sachs said of Walter's "Trial Song": "Now sang he as he must; and as he must, so could he."

Chaliapin also points out to the opera-singer the difficult necessity of being two people at the same time on the stage. "When I am singing, the character that I am creating is always present in my mind. It never for a moment leaves me. I sing and listen, I act and take notice. I am never alone on the stage. Two Chaliapins are always there. One of them plays his part, the other watches him play it." How many excesses and absurdities, seemingly indigenous to opera houses, would be avoided if singers remembered that a character involves something more than wearing its clothes and that it is unfair to delegate all criticism of themselves to their audiences.

These memoirs not only constitute a link with a great tradition of art but provide a stage across which pass character richer and stranger in individuality than any imagined by a dramatist. Yet such is the power of the interpretive artist that when one closed the book, somehow or other Tsar Boris had become inextricably involved in the European drama. One saw the great crowd singing the Song of Praise (slavsia). Then, clad in coronation robes, a majestic figure mounted the steps of the cathedral and once more the rich voice, vibrant with meaning, held one under its sway. Tsar Boris himself had become two people and the other Tsar Boris was Chaliapin.

Detroit's Oral Program Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Detroit, Mich.

THE present period of economic uncertainty has not been without its entertaining effect on serious music in the city of Detroit, for it has made the Detroit Symphony Orchestra a source of interest far outside the regular musical circles.

The rank and file of folk are actually talking about the orchestra and about its conductor, Mr. Ossip Gabrilowitsch — all because the learned director-pianist decided to substitute his own oral program notes for the printed ones which the Symphony Society can no longer afford.

There was no great stir at the first pair of concerts, when the program was selected from the works of such well-known composers as Beethoven, Brahms, Debussy and Casella; but when it came to the second program, Mr. Gabrilowitsch spoke three times. First he explained that the music for Cimarosa's "Il Matrimonio Segreto" had failed to arrive from Europe. Then he discussed at some length Gustav Mahler and the first of his symphonies, which concluded the first part of the program. Mr. Gabrilowitsch's third "speech" was devoted to Durand and Powell; but it was what happened at the third concert that started reverberations which have swelled rather than subsided since.

At great length he discoursed on Rachmaninoff's "The Island of the Dead," reaching a climax when he had a screen lowered to show a large reproduction of the Boecklin painting which inspired the composer. This took some 20 minutes, and Orchestra Hall's foyers hummed at the intermission.

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The humming swelled to a rumbling at the end of the concert, after Mr. Gabrilowitsch had prefaced Ibert's "Impressions of the Day" by saying that he would now lead the audience "from the sublime to the ridiculous." It seemed to many that, even though inadvertently, Gabrilowitsch had come near to affronting M. Ibert, and the controversy was on in earnest.

The newspapers were divided as to the desirability of these talks, though the son-in-law of Mark Twain commands a perfect English and has a distinct sense of humor "Letters to the Editor" began to appear on both sides of the controversy and at the fourth concert Mr. Gabrilowitsch took cognizance of the situation by asking for a rising vote of those who preferred that he say nothing from the podium about new music.

Since only 22 rose out of nearly 2000, Mr. Gabrilowitsch said he felt he had received a landslide indorsement, and promptly entered into a lengthy description of Handel's "Alexander's Feast," which comprised the bulk of that program, enlisting the Symphony Choir, four soloists and an organist as well as the orchestra.

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But letters are still appearing in the papers, some writers protesting that they were too timid to become conspicuous by standing in public in defense of their opinions. The inevitable result of all of this publicity is that the Detroit Symphony Orchestra is being discussed in places and by people who probably had never been aware of its existence before, and some additional patronage is expected from among the curious who are anxious to hear for themselves whether the director is going to go on talking—as he says he intends to do.

All of which is amusing, but rather beside the point that Mr. Gabrilowitsch's programs this season have been more interesting than ever before. The Ibert piece which started most of the controversy had its American première upon that occasion, proving to be a suite of six numbers vividly descriptive of such items as the Paris Metro, a restaurant in the Bois, a country fair, an ocean liner—and withal charming musically.

Mr. John Powell's orchestral arrangement of some southern dance tunes, under the title "Natchez-on-the-Hill," and Molinari's orchestration of Debussy's "Joyous Isle" had their first performances in Detroit.

"The Island of the Dead," to which Mr. Gabrilowitsch gave a noble reading, had not been heard here in many seasons, and never before had Handel's jolly secular oratorio been done here. The audience was genuinely enthusiastic in its approval of this latter number.

The feature of the following concert was the first local playing of the Sibelius Violin Concerto, in which Concertmaster Schkolnik did himself proud. Why it has never before been offered here is a mystery, since it both displays the virtuosity of the soloist and makes a deep emotional appeal to an audience. At least, it so impressed the Detroit Symphony patrons that it is planned to have Mr. Schkolnik repeat it soon under Mr. Victor Kolar's baton at one of the Saturday night pop concerts.

Comedy With Pathos

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

COMEDY is heightened in its effect by the indication, at the same time, of the pathetic. Such is the opinion of Mr. Bobby Howes, now appearing in "Tell Her the Truth" at the Saville Theater. In support of his assertion, he mentioned, among other popular entertainment figures, the name of Mr. Charles Chaplin. He might have instanced his own.

Mr. Howes is an extraordinarily popular actor. His previous piece, "For the Love of Mike," took £300,000 at the box office. He is sometimes paid as much as £400 a week. Perhaps more surely than any other player in London, he can draw the public into his theater. What attracts people nightly by the hundred is the feeling of something serious, and even sad, that lies behind the gales of laughter that Mr. Howes's performance habitually evokes.

But why should this be so? The tragedy that dissolves an audience in laughter is not generally accounted a success. Why should a different judgment await a comedy that touches an audience nearly to tears? A solution to this problem is most rapidly achieved if we go a long way to find it.

* * *

The surprising fact is that, until comparatively recently, laughter has not been highly esteemed. Plato thought his Guardians would rarely indulge in it, and Cicero, Quintilian, Descartes and many others considered laughter to arise, at least partly, from uncharitable feelings. So far as the stage was concerned there was some justification for this point of view. The comedies of Aristophanes, in their satires on Socrates and Euripides, are bitter. Congreve and the other Restoration dramatists took as the subject of their laughter unpleasant types of character.

Molière, it is true, laughed not so much at individuals as at social customs and groups of people. His laughter was corrective in tendency. He jeered at the ridiculous in order to make the rational the more attractive by comparison. But the subject matter of even his comedies was not agreeable in itself. Broadly speaking, a glance at the early history of laughter in the theater indicates that it is almost entirely connected with intrinsically undesirable objects. The characters in comedy rarely gain the sympathies of the audience in the way that those of tragedy do.

Falstaff is a partial exception to this rule, and that is one reason for his high reputation. But in spite of Falstaff, until quite lately most audiences, when laughing in the theater, have been laughing at something they really essentially despise. It has been found easy to make people laugh by showing them something disreputable, but not so easy when showing something admirable and admired.

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It is when this rare feat is accomplished that the audience knows that it is in the presence of a writer or a player of supreme accomplishment. Mr. Chaplin and Mr. Howes achieve it almost every time they come upon the screen or stage. They enlist the sympathies of the audience, the sign of this being the feeling of pathos they communicate. The laughter is with, not against, them. They defeat the oldest of all objections to comedy, that it springs out of feelings of scorn and derision. On the contrary, they associate it with sympathy and affection.

It is largely this faculty for clearing laughter of all uncharitableness that has brought Mr. Howes to the head of his profession. Ordinary musical comedy is perhaps the hardest of all forms of theatrical endeavor in which to achieve distinction. Appearing in conventional song and dance shows, Mr. Howes made himself a marked man. Even in those not very distant days Mr. Hugh Walpole picked Mr. Howes as one of the 10 most impressive individuals on the English stage. The praise was certainly deserved.

H. H.

Philadelphia Art Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

THE annual exhibition at the Art Club is confined this year almost entirely to the work of Philadelphia painters, only one exhibitor claiming New York as his headquarters.

The outstanding canvas is a still-life by Mr. Arthur B. Carles. Far ahead of any other offering in its manipulation of color, the painting won the Art Club gold medal. Mr. Carles is a masterly colorist. His pigments are clean, singing in value, and so organized that they give a feeling of movement to the entire composition. One cares little whether the artist is speaking in terms of flowers or pots and pans. His material objects are merely a theme upon which to improvise. The present canvas builds its rotary color movement about two vases with bouquets of flowers.

Honorable mention was awarded to Mr. Biagio Pinto for his still-life of fruit and watermelon. Again color is uppermost, but differently handled. In place of the singing, clear color values of the Carles canvas, one is introduced to heavier tonal range, more intense, more cumbered with brush strokes. Pigments are deep red, green, orange, brown, and there is no such interweaving of warm and cool pigments as enlivens the Carles composition. It is as if the Pinto creation were that of a very young man with intense emotions, while the Carles conception effervesced from complete sophistication.

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It is interesting also to contrast the medal-winning picture with the abstraction by Mr. Hugh H. Breckenridge, titled "Florist's Window." Although Mr. Carles improvises upon a theme, the theme remains obvious. Mr. Breckenridge, on the other hand, veers off into the incommunicable, achieving an aggregate of angular segments not unlike parts in a jigsaw puzzle. Nor does the power of the color offset the lack of subject organization.

At an opposite pole are the illustrative country landscapes by Mr. Daniel Garber. "Tinicum Hillside" is a quiet, flat, orderly pattern of across-river tree-patched hillside seen against a screen of foreground trailing branches. Curiously, there is little sense of distance. One prefers "Elm Stems," a study of stalwart trunks touched with strong light against delicate play of verdure.

One of the most promising of the younger men is Mr. Francis Speight, whose "Canal and River" is especially well handled, focusing the eye upon a lurid patch of sunlit trees midway between the dark blues, purples and reds of hazy factory distance, and the dark foreground of canal and railroad tracks. Mr. Speight has developed a palette peculiarly sensitive to atmospheric conditions.

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Color and its segmental organization is again the keynote of "Brakemoor" by Mr. S. Walter Norris. Adding a strong personal range to the opposite trends of Mr. Carles and Mr. Pinto, Mr. Norris works almost with stipple effect, developing block segments of warm color in reds, orange, yellow, ruddy brown and touches of yellowish-green, using landscape as subject base.

With pattern derived from landscape and woven into a curve of lavender pink sand against the green of land, Mr. D. L. van Loan's study of harbor and coast lies midway between representation and conventionalized design.

As in the majority of Philadelphia exhibitions, there are various echoes of European art theories, the most cleverly absorbed being found in Mr. Carroll S. Tyson Jr.'s landscape "Ellsworth Hills," with the color range of a Renoir and the brush technique of a van Gogh and a Pissarro combined.

* * *

The University of Pennsylvania Museum has installed its African collections in a section of their own, providing the art lover with an interesting survey of African culture that covers virtually all the art-producing tribes of the Dark Continent.

In the sculpture section one is especially impressed with the vigor of the imagery, and with the difference in approach between the arts of Europe and those of Africa. Nothing here is art for art's sake. Every object has a use, religious, social, political, or domestic. Every design has definite symbolism, although the exact meaning is not always intelligible.

The exhibition also shows clearly the waves of alien influence that have touched here and there among the tribes, and trends of tribal interminglings that give a fusion of various design characteristics.

* * *

Sculpture is, perhaps, the most important art product of the African peoples. In its most advanced form it apears as a dominant force in the culture of the Benin tribes. These people developed bronze casting to a point rare among primitives. Many of their images and masks are included in the present exhibition, and one may trace three distinct periods in their art, beginning with the strong Portuguese flavor in work of the sixteenth century, progressing to the complete absorption of influences by the strong design trend of the natives themselves, and sinking finally to decorative enervation. The presence of Portuguese costumes in some of the reliefs, such as those carved on the great tusks supported by bronze heads, and used on sacrificial altars, aids the archæologist in dating his find.

D. G.

For Print Makers

How to Do It Series. I: Making an Etching, by Levon West; II: Wood-engraving and Woodcuts, by Clare Leighton. New York: The Studio Publications, Inc. $2.50 a volume. London: The Studio, Ltd.

The same plan is followed in both these books. Simple and condensed information explains each process, with large and exceptionally clear illustrations which look like direct camera prints, rather than conventional half-tone cuts, picturing each stage in the making of etchings, woodcuts and wood engravings. Tools and materials are likewise described in text and illustrations. Both books utilize one of the author's prints as exemplification of the evolution of a plate or block, and both contain reproductions of prints by other artists, with comment upon their individual technical and artistic excellence. This comment is so apt and penetrating that it adds measurably to the quality of the books. Print makers thus discussed include Eric Gill, John Nash, Timothy Cole, Birger Sandzen, Gordon Craig, Paul Gauguin and C. W. Taylor among the wood engravers, and Frank Brangwyn, James McBey, Edmund Blampied, Anders Zorn, Sir D. Y. Cameron, Whistler, Meryon and Rembrandt among the etchers.

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Society of American Etchers

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

FOR a second season the Society of American Etchers is holding its annual exhibition at the National Arts Club, after many yearly showings at the Brooklyn Art Museum when this organization was known as the Brooklyn Society of Etchers. There are 391 prints in the present show, representing a level of technical accomplishment that is amazing in the ensemble. So common has become mastery of the etcher's materials that we have come to take for granted a dexterity that was not so long ago the possession of the few.

To Mr. Kerr Eby for "Turkey Hill" went the John Taylor Arms prize of $25 for the "best piece of technical execution in pure etching," a snow scene in the country near the sea, with dark notes webbing the picture with lines of bushes that divide the fields, and the tonal quality of the distant water produced by a multitude of fine parallel lines. Variety of line, combined with a large feeling for forms, went into the picturesque "Tuscan Cypresses" of Mr. Carl Strauss. Line, again, used without a hint of imitativeness of texture but with an eye for the "all over" effect, gives a curiously remote quality to Mr. John Sloan's "The Green Hour." It is as if this artist had already become a classic, thanks to his holding to the simpler means of an older school. The same feeling permeates Mr. Louis C. Rosenberg's "Place St. Germain des Près," a plate that follows the Méryon tradition. This received the Mrs. Henry F. Noyes prize of $50 as the best print in the exhibition. In the brooding dark vein of a Cameron drypoint is Mr. Cadwallader Washburn's "Autumn Brook."

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Mr. John Taylor Arms shows four of his transmutations of ancient architecture into terms of line, his "Limoges" manifesting an enormous range of effects in an elaborate assemblage of building forms seen by direct sunlight and in shadow, and in two masses of light and dark reflections in the river. Another jeweler with the needle is Mr. Julius F. Gayler whose "Temple of Bacchus, Baalbec," adds to the resourcefulness of the biting methods adroit dodges in the printing.

Most of us have known at least one house that has had for us individuality because of our associations with it, an individuality definite, like that of a human being. Van Gogh could convey that sort of individuality in a picture, and so can Mr. Edward Hopper, after a fashion of his own, as is to be noticed in "The Lonely House." Then there is the relish for the struggle to wrest a living from the soil, as implied in Mr. George Wright's Canadian farm scenes. Something of a portrait of a place and its people is conveyed by Mr. Lawrence F. Peck's "Sicilian Carnival." In Mr. Dwight C. Sturges's "Formerly of the Bench" there is an element of creative appreciation that enables an artist to derive the particular out of his own knowledge from the generality of things which we all observe.

Often an etcher views a scene with a painter's eye, and the result is such a translation of tonal and mass values into effects achieved by line as are to be noticed in Mr. Robert Nisbet's "Through the Willows," which received the Kate W. Arms prize of $25 for the best print by a member of the society. Another print subject that would make a good painting is Mr. B. J. O. Nordfeldt's "Man from Aroyo Hondo," a fully characterized picture of camp life. Poetic in its conveyance of atmosphere is Mr. C. Jac Young's "The Valley Below." Tragic in implication are the compositions of Mr. Albert Sterner—"Crucifixion," "The Dream," "The Lost Angel," all offering a welcome somber note in an exhibition largely lyrical in brightness.

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Then there are the etchers who are impressed by urban architectural forms, like Mr. Gerald K. Geerling's overpowering regiments of Chicago skyscrapers in "The Vertical Mile," and Miss Lucille Douglass's strange evocations of Oriental temples in "Angkor." Or they respond to contrasts between concentrated city life in the distance and wild nature close at hand, as in Mr. Max Kuehne's "New York from Weehawken." Then there is the human contrast between the laborers at their noonday meal, leaning against the Gramercy Park fence that separates them from the children of the well-to-do at play, in Mr. F. Luis Mora's "Noonday Rest," a contrast that is further heightened by the dark foreground and the sunniness of the park beyond.

Besides these there are the humorists: Mr. Lionel Barrymore, with his witty comment upon the houses and people in "Little Boatyard, Venice"; Mr. William Nolan's street ruction in "After School"; Mr. Reginald Marsh's slightly sardonic report of loafers and a hurrying woman in "Tenth Avenue"; Mr. Arthur W. Hall's "Arabella," a befrizzed pickaninny with a stray cat that only she could cherish, and grotesque street incidents by Mr. John Groth. Fun is implicit in Mr. Harrison Cady's "Tinker's Bell Mill," a disheveled Southern landscape.

In "Racing," by Miss Sybilla M. Webber, movement becomes the dominant theme, with its stirring undulations of three dogs in mid-air. In "Storm Driven," by Mr. Armin Hansen, there is a sense of the long, surging pull of the sea. Silhouette is often employed in these prints as in "The Builders," with its three vigorous figures of steel workers high above the city, by Mr. James E. Allen, which received the Henry B. Shope prize of $20 for composition; in "An Ancient Oak," by Mr. Alfred Hutty, with the tree moss contributing to a large decorative effect; in "Track Crew," by Mr. Hubert Morley, with its modeling of sturdy figures by means of strong lighting, and in the three fishermen half bent to their task in Mr. Gifford Beals's "Pulling in the Nets."

E. C. S.

Boston Orchestra

Dr. Serge Koussevitzky's ninth program for the Boston Symphony Orchestra season (Dec. 16-17) carried his grand tour of the Sibelius symphonies to the halfway point. The Fourth Symphony, in A minor, which opened this program, certainly marks the highest peak attained by Sibelius in the symphonic form up to the time of its composition. When Dr. Koussevitzky revived it a year ago, after it had lain on the Symphony Hall shelves for 14 years, it was received distantly by the Friday audience. On the present occasion, the conductor's patience and persistence were rewarded. The applause was sufficiently prolonged to justify his calling the players to their feet and shaking their collective hand as represented in the concertmaster, Mr. Burgin. The simple loveliness and profound feeling of this masterpiece have at last made themselves felt, thanks largely to the devotion of conductor and orchestra. The composer could have had no more sympathetic or eloquent interpreters. Every subtlety of phrase and accent was observed, balance was justly maintained—except that the glockenspeil was too loud in the Finale—and the brooding vision of the artist was movingly revealed.

The novelty of the program was a new tone poem, called "Prophecy," for soprano and orchestra, by Mr. Frederick Converse, which had its first performance at the Friday afternoon concert. It was written at the suggestion of Dr. Koussevitzky, for Mlle. Beata Malkin (the soloist) and dedicated to her. The text was darwn from the thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth chapters of Isaiah by the composer, who "arranged the lines in a dramatic sequence to express a certain spiritual idea, which I think will be clear to all who read it." The first part recounts the call to the nations, the second the wrath of Jehovah, the third the promise of salvation. The music is adapted to the text in a straightforward, unaffected way. Mlle. Malkin, who is gifted with a voice of heroic proportions, sang it resoundingly and with a modicum of expression.

The rather naïve and somewhat faded charms of Mendelssohn's "Scotch" Symphony, concealed from Bostonians for a decade, were unveiled to bring the concert to an anti-climactic conclusion. It would have been better all round if the two symphonies had been transposed on the program.

L. A. S.

Dr. Howard Hanson, director of the Eastman School of Music, will conduct the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra in its regular concert of Jan. 6 in an all-American program.

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Traveltalk

Farewell and Hail

In the last lap of the 50,000 pictorial miles around the world which have comprised his twenty-fourth season of Traveltalks, Mr. E. M. Newman, at Symphony Hall last evening, piloted his audience from tropical Hawaii to the frozen wastes of the Arctic, giving a cyclorama of contrasts replete with interest.

If there was much that was familiar (by travel or proxy) in the warm loveliness of the southern Pacific isles, there was much that was strange, even startling, in the frigidaire precincts of the eightieth parallel, a terrain most persons will be content to explore at second hand. Barrenness begins at the Faroe Islands. In Iceland, which Mr. Newman suggested should be called Greenland (and Greenland, Iceland) are scenes remindful of the tender lyricism of Pierre Loti's "The Iceland Fisherman." Distinguished of line is the notable statue of Leif Ericson (contributed by Americans) at Reykjavik. Farther north desolation reigns, in spite of the steadfast ministrations of the Midnight Sun. Mr. Newman spoke movingly of the small group of miners at Advent Bay, locked underground for 10 months of the year. In the stark land of the ice wall, breaking off into glorious bergs and odd-shaped floes, are scenes of haunting, terrible beauty. The lecturer's habit of repeating still subjects in motion picture, while not always advisable, sometimes stresses the significance.

Mr. Newman brings the humanizing touch to his discourse, awakens sympathy, quickens understanding of the myriad peoples of earth, illustrating backgrounds which make up the vastly variegated components of the unit which is our globe. By the use of an animated cartoon sequence, he injects humor and surprise. These are elements which serve to revivify the art of travelogue, which judging from the present season's audiences, appears on the verge of slipping. Yet those of the faithful who have remained will thank Mr. Newman for the world views he has brought them, and its consequent broadening of horizons, and wish him a lot of new ideas and much success for his twenty-fifth anniversary of able and illuminating traveltalking next year. M. L.

Boston Art Notes

A number of displays to be seen here and there reveal a desire on the part of exhibitors to show pictures of seasonal interest. At the Gardenside Bookshop, for example, on Arlington Street, English sporting prints may be seen. The subject of the chase makes excellent pictorial material, with the red-jacketed participants and the sinuous forms of the running hounds.

At the Junior League, zero Marlborough Street, there are some oil paintings by Mr. Anthony Thieme. Here may be seen maritime subjects, in which hulking vessels are placed in the foreground as though they were cruising right through the frame. Mr. Thieme portrays them capably, giving them volume, mass and an appearance of being weathered.

A snow scene by the same painter is particularly attractive for atmospheric effect. This artist has a varied, adaptable style. Certainly his gift is not congealed.

At Foster Brothers Shop in Park Square there is a variety of etchings, colored lithographs and wood blocks made in a number of styles by different craftsmen. It is a fine display, including colored reproductions of works by the masters.

Mr. R. Clipston Sturgis is exhibiting his aquarelles at 120 Boylston Street. His particular interest in architecture is manifest in these small water colors in which some architectural detail or style is featured. Unlike other architects who paint, Mr. Sturgis is particularly interested in color, which figures in a luminous, cheery way in all his pictures.

Another architect, Mr. Walter H. Kilham, has been displaying his water-color portrayals of early houses in Essex County at the Studio Workshop, 85 Myrtle Street. Mr. Kilham, too, has an interest in color. He is a skillful craftsman with pigment. D. A.

Theaters

Boston Stage Notes

All Boston's "legitimate" theaters will be dark next week.

At the Fine Arts, "Brand in der Oper" will be succeeded Monday by the French film, "Coiffeur pour Dames." Preceding the 9 p. m. showing of the picture Monday, the Dixie Jubilee Singers, directed by Mr. Charles Henry, will present a program of Negro folk songs.

Mr. William Dorsey Blake's dramatization of Mrs. Mary Heaton Vorse's novel "Strike," dealing with the labor troubles in Gastonia, N. C., is being presented tonight by the Ford Hall Forum Dramatic Society at the Barn on Joy Street.

On Dec. 26, Miss Cornelia Otis Skinner will open a week's engagement at the Wilbur, presenting her new monodrama on the Empress Eugénie.

On the same evening Lehár's operetta, "The Land of Smiles," will come into the Shubert. Messrs. Charles Hackett, William Faversham and George Houston are in the cast.

Also, on Dec. 26, a comedy called "The Last Judgment" will open at the Hollis.

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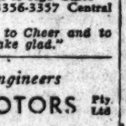

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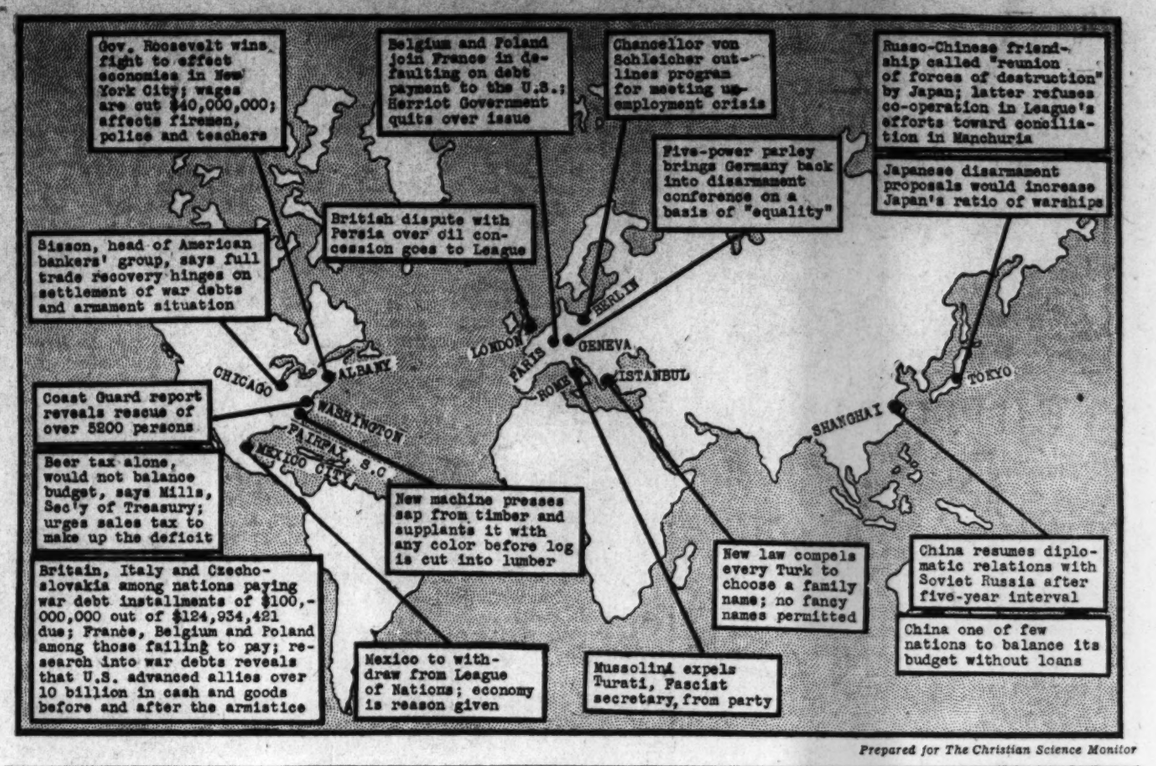
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Gov. Roosevelt wins fight to effect economies in New York City; wages are cut $40,000,000; affects firemen, police and teachers
Belgium and Poland join France in defaulting on debt payment to the U.S.; Herriot Government quits over issue
Chancellor von Schleicher outlines program for meeting unemployment crisis
Five-power parley brings Germany back into disarmament conference on a basis of "equality"
Russo-Chinese friendship called "reunion of forces of destruction" by Japan; latter refuses co-operation in League's efforts toward conciliation in Manchuria
Japanese disarmament proposals would increase Japan's ratio of warships
British dispute with Persia over oil concession goes to League
Sisson, head of American bankers' group, says full trade recovery hinges on settlement of war debts and armament situation
Coast Guard report reveals rescue of over 5200 persons
Beer tax alone, would not balance budget, says Mills, Sec'y of Treasury; urges sales tax to make up the deficit
Britain, Italy and Czechoslovakia among nations paying war debt installments of $100,000,000 out of $124,934,421 due; France, Belgium and Poland among those failing to pay; research into war debts reveals that U.S. advanced allies over 10 billion in cash and goods before and after the armistice
New machine presses sap from timber and supplants it with any color before log is cut into lumber
Mexico to withdraw from League of Nations; economy is reason given
Mussolini expels Turati, Fascist secretary, from party
New law compels every Turk to choose a family name; no fancy names permitted
China resumes diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia after five-year interval
China one of few nations to balance its budget without loans
LONDON
PARIS
GENEVA
BERLIN
ROME
ISTANBUL
CHICAGO
ALBANY
WASHINGTON
FAIRFAX, S.C.
MEXICO CITY
SHANGHAI
TOKYO

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

All Nature

White Goat

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AMERICA has but one species of wild goat—and it is not a true wild goat, but, rather, it is a goatlike antelope. Its home is the Rockies, formerly from Cook Inlet, Alaska south to California, but now its range is only as far as Washington, Idaho, and northern Montana. It is generally known as the white goat or the Rocky Mountain goat.

Until 1899, none of these creatures were ever kept in captivity, but in that year two were sent to Boston for exhibition. One was shown in London the following year, and two were shipped to the Philadelphia Zoölogical Gardens in 1904. In 1905 five were placed in the New York Zoölogical Park, and the first mountain goat was born in captivity.

The white goats, with high shoulders and low hind quarters, look like pigmy bison, except for color. The pelage is rough and shaggy. Stocky legs support a thick-set body, heavy in front and weak behind. Like the musk ox, they have a fine coat of dense wool next to the skin, through which grows the long, coarse, outer hair. Both coats are yellow-white with no color patches. The horns and hoofs are jet black. The ears are pointed, and the horns of both sexes are ringed at the base, curving backward.

The hoofs are an ingenious combination of "rubber" padding inside and an outer shell with knifelike edges, enabling the goat to adapt itself either to soft snows or to bare rock. Though sure-footed and fearless in climbing, it has by no means the grace of the mountain sheep.

Mountain sheep may descend to the valleys in winter, but not the white goat. This is perhaps because of the differences in diet. The sheep depends largely on the grass and herbs, but the goat depends chiefly on lichenlike moss which grows on rocks and in crevices.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

34

Evidently", he averred, "Her choice is apparantly between a life of ease, or one of service, and it begins to look as if she will choose the latter. She told me she wrote her father her plans; everyone of her friends fell that her love and devotion to him is examplary".

Edit this paragraph as you would like to see it in The Christian Science Monitor.
Compare your efforts with a corrected copy which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

TO KNOW envy and malice for what they are, is but one step. The next is to know them for what they are not, and so to behold perfectness. —MARY STANHOPE

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Absolute—Emphasis is on the first syllable only, *ab'-so-lute* (*a* as in *at*, *o* as in *obey*, *u* as in *use*). Avoid *ab-sa-loot'*.

Apodictical—From the Greek ἀπό (apo), "from," and δεικνύναι (deiknynai), "to show," the words in combination meaning "shown by argument, clearly demonstrable."

Pronounce "apodictical" with principal accent on the third syllable, *ap-o-dik'-tih-kal* (first *a* as in *at*, *o* as in *obey*, each *i* as in *it*, second *a* clipped as in *account*; secondary stress on first syllable).

Theodicy—A word coined in the seventeenth century by Leibnitz, from the Greek θεος (theos), "God," and δικη (dike), "right, justice," the words being combined to designate the rightness or justice of God. (Unfortunately, Leibnitz saw evil as an important and divinely tolerated factor in his concept of "theodicy.")

Occultism—The second syllable is accented.

Magnetism — Add the sound of *-izm* to *magnet*. It is, you see, "magnet"-ism. Avoid *mag'-na-tizm*.

"Hold fast the form of sound words, which thou hast heard of me . . ." (II Tim. 1: 13)—The Greek word rendered "form," ὑποτύπωσις (hupotyposis), has the more literal meaning of "outline, pattern, example." The word translated "sound" goes back to ὑγιής (hygies—compare our word "hygiene"), literally "healthy, healthful."

"Repent ye . . ." (Mark 1: 14)—A literal translation of the Greek verb μετανοειν (metanoein), here rendered "repent," is "to change one's mind."

"He taught them as one that had authority, and not as the Scribes" (Mark 1: 22)—The Scribes taught *from* authorities. The Scribes were primarily lawyers and teachers of the law, and to them the written law and the traditional oral law were equally authoritative. They appealed to the authority of the older or more important rabbis, while the authority of the Master was divinely bestowed (John 5: 27).

Incidentally, the Greek word ἐξουσία (exousia), rendered "authority" in Mark 1: 22, is translated "power" in John 17: 2, Matthew 28: 18, etc.

"Not with enticing words of man's wisdom . . ." (I Cor. 2: 4)—Weymouth translates it: "And my language and the Message that I proclaimed were not adorned with persuasive words of earthly wisdom, but depended upon truths which the Spirit taught and mightily carried home."

Weymouth adds in a footnote: "Perhaps the comparative failure of his preaching in Athens (Acts 17: 34) had taught the apostle how little men's hearts and consciences are touched by even the cleverest arguments on behalf of the truth."

"Unlearned questions" (II Tim. 2: 23)—"Unlearned" here has three syllables, *un-lur'ned*. The meaning of the Greek word is figuratively "stupid."

"Rightly dividing the word of truth" (II Tim. 2: 15)—The word here rendered "dividing" is the Greek ὀρθοτομέω (orthotomeo), "making a straight cut, dissecting or expounding correctly."

"Question," "Answer" (several inquiries)—Yes, to be read as part of a citation, unless otherwise designated.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

That Boss of mine certainly is a fine fellow!
So he invites him in and puts a double amount of food in my dish —
Every night now before fixing my supper, he looks out to see if ol' Spot is around— and of course he is—
Then Spot and I have supper together—
And tonight after we had finished, Spot said: "Well, at this rate I'll soon look as though I had never missed a meal"—

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Unselfed Love

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

MANY persons seem inclined to believe that members of the motion-picture profession are vain, selfish, and hard. It is therefore doubly refreshing when an incident comes to our attention like the following:

An elderly man who in "silent" picture days was very often cast, found himself, with the advent of the "talkies," unwanted for work. His savings rapidly dwindled. At last a seemingly overwhelming calamity occurred. His wife met with a mishap. And without funds, his rent long unpaid, and little food in the house, his plight was pitiable when his condition came to the notice of friends.

These friends had acted with the man in his picture days, but they were unable at the moment to render very great aid. One of them thought of a plan, however, and sent a line to a well-known writer, a writer of film scenarios, one who had known the man in his working days and who now had a sufficiency to share.

Before a week had passed there came a message to the elderly man's home. It read: "I am delighted to hear that you are available for films. I am writing into my present play a part just for you and shall be happy to do the same in all my future plays. Please accept the inclosed check for $100 as part payment of your salary."

Now, the writer had been told in the note of the friend that the man was unable to work. Still the checks continued to be sent. Even after the author was married and a change was necessarily made, the actor's supplies were still abundantly met from the same source. There are many deeds of like nature held in other film folks' hearts, but most of them are done with the grace of this one, and are consequently unknown to the world.

In Lighter Vein

Do You Remember

No other piece of jewelry
Has ever meant the same to me
As the simple little ornament
Concerning which I sing.
Let's give a word of fulsome praise
To the trinket of our childhood days—
The horseshoe nail the blacksmith bent
And made into a ring.
—*Toronto Record.*

Man Wanted

Before the fire on Christmas Eve two youngish ladies were chatting.

"Mollie," said the prettier of the two, "would a stocking hold all you would like for Christmas?"

"No," said the other. "It wouldn't. But a pair of socks would."—*Boston Transcript.*

Should Be Transferred

Clerk: "What is your objection to the holes in the Swiss cheese?"

Customer: "I think the ventilation should be in the Limburger."

Familiar Tread

He: "I've a sort of feeling I've danced with you before somewhere."

She: "So have I. The pressure of your foot seems familiar!"—*London*

The Able Asker

"How did you-all like the new preacher? Wasn't dat a gran' open-in' prayer he made?"

"All I say it was! Boy, he ast fo' things dat none of us knew dey had up dere."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

A Time for Tact

WERE it not so tragic it would be highly amusing to canvass the opinions of each other currently cherished—but not completely concealed—by the French Parliament and the American Congress. One might expect a warm exchange of compliments; the pot ought to approve the kettle's blackness. But obtuse nationalism seems to be somewhat lacking in appreciation for obtuse nationalism on opposite sides of the ocean. However, there is now hope that congressmen who so brashly insisted on ending the moratorium will not resort to further foolishness as a reprisal for the deputies' refusal to pay war debts. And there are indications that France may not permanently default if tongues can be held.

Irresponsible talk is the worst way to solve the problem. Discussion by legislative bodies means mere reiteration of each nation's rights, fresh portrayal of the other fellow's mistakes. A complete case can be made for each side, especially so long as they are not speaking of the same thing. But the need now is not for making a case; it is for finding a way out of an intolerable situation. Matching French parliamentary bitterness against American congressional bitterness, French provincialism against American will not help either debtor or creditor. It is to be hoped that in the forthcoming reconsideration of war debts negotiations can be kept as far as possible out of legislative channels.

This bickering between legislatures is not open diplomacy; it is an invitation to demagoguery. Of course, the debt question has not required official debate by Congress during the last few weeks, but that has not prevented copious unofficial congressional declarations. And even should President Hoover avoid consultation with Congress in establishing an agency to negotiate about the debts, it may not be possible to silence unhelpful congressional comment. Yet the effort should be made.

And there might well be a moratorium on note writing. There was some hope that the debtors' presentation of their cases would be widely read in the United States and that Washington's statement of the American position would promote understanding in debtor countries. Some benefit of that kind may eventuate, but so far the debtors' statements have tended more to harden their own national opinion than to soften American hearts, and vice versa.

Enough damage has been done. France and her fellow defaulters have probably harmed themselves financially as well as in reputation. There will hardly be any general collapse of credit such as would have threatened had Britain defaulted, but the world's fiscal relations have been by no means improved. France has not set a useful example to her own debtors.

America has injured herself by arousing ill will in large sections of the world and by contributing to the prolongation of political uncertainty and economic distress. And the murk of debt arguments is hardly the atmosphere needed for genuine progress either at the disarmament conference or at the world economic conference.

Yet there has been some gain. The French default and the plain British determination to make no further payment on the present basis should have jarred loose certain important fixations of American opinion such as the wide belief that the war debts could be collected in full. Even those who could see no hazards in collection can recognize a refusal to pay. There is likely now to be less flat insistence on why the debts should be collected and more consideration of what can be collected and how.

If public discussion follows that course, it may be useful. But the actual adjustment of the debts must be made by tactful and conciliatory diplomacy. If popular clamor and ignorant recrimination can be adjourned meanwhile and good will repaired, the necessary compromises worked out by the diplomats will be the more readily ratified by parliaments and congresses.

When the Camera Lies

THERE have been protests against the publication in the American press of a photograph representing a large crowd before Buckingham Palace. It appears that the photograph was taken four years ago, and that the crowd was manifesting its loyalty to the British King. Yet it was furnished with a caption suggesting that London's hunger marchers of last month were engaged in an attack on the Royal Palace. Another old photograph, with a totally different significance, was published on the same occasion with a similar misleading text.

It may well be that the good faith of the newspapers was surprised, and that those who were responsible for printing the photographs genuinely believed that they depicted highly regrettable scenes. But it is clear that, in view of the ease with which a false suggestion can be conveyed by the camera, more stringent guarantees are necessary.

In a recent number of Les Annales, a French weekly, is an article on the cinema in which two photographs are reproduced. One represents Marshal Foch and Lenine lunching together; and the other shows Léon Blum, the French Socialist, and Signor Mussolini leaving the Institut de France arm-in-arm. These pictures are, of course, meant to be amusing, but they prove that nothing is impossible for the photographer.

Doubtless many "war documents" have been likewise arranged. Provided it is understood that these photographic acrobatics are not to be taken seriously, no harm is done; and it may even be humorous to depict President Hoover welcoming Stalin on the steps of the White House, or Mr. G. Bernard Shaw turning a somersault as he lands on American soil. But there is a graver side to the vagaries of the camera, and one can well imagine faked photographs being used for most undesirable propagandist purposes.

According to an old saying, there are three degrees of falsehood; simple falsehoods, complete falsehoods, and statistics. It may now be said that a fourth and worse kind of falsehood may be the photograph. For the public can make allowances for the written or spoken word, and is entitled to discount personal impressions. But a photograph has hitherto been trusted. It has been declared to be unimpeachable. Alas! it can no longer be accepted as irrefutable evidence. Its veracity is no greater than the veracity of the photographer; and even if the veracity of the photographer is certain, that of the caption writer must also be assured before the public can rely upon the press for "photographic accuracy" in the reporting of news.

Sales Tax or Beer Sales Tax?

VERY evidently the United States is going to have some kind of a sales tax within another year. Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, has recommended to the House Ways and Means Committee a sales tax of 2¼ per cent on all manufactures except food and some articles of clothing. Some members of the committee would prefer, however, to legalize beer and place a tax on it. Either would be a sales tax.

The general sales tax would gather its revenue from the already existing movement of the ordinary wholesome commodities which make up the bulk of the nation's trade. The beer tax would call into existence a once discredited and thoroughly undesirable industry simply in order to collect a tax on the sale of its product—and, of course, to slake a few thirsts, gastric and political. It is objected against the general sales tax that it would weigh most heavily upon the workingman; but what of the beer tax?

It would be a sales tax on a single class of goods just as is the unsatisfactory and inadequate set of excise taxes adopted by last winter's session of Congress. Some of the same congressmen who bitingly dub these levies "nuisance taxes" are reconciled to such an excise on beer. It may be that the vice of this type of tax is, in Pope's words,

> . . . a monster of so frightful mien,
> As, to be hated, needs but to be seen;
> Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face,
> We first endure, then pity, then embrace.

It is clear from the Secretary's figures that a beer tax would not be sufficient of itself to cover the deficit in the national budget. The shrinkage between the flamboyant estimates of wets and the careful calculations of Mr. Mills on the point of what the tax would yield is something of a parallel to the shrinkage between estimates and actual yields of the present excise taxes—and the Secretary's critics in the committee have never taken him to task for being too conservative.

The $150,000,000 which, at the maximum, Mr. Mills estimates would accrue from a beer tax would leave considerably more than $150,000,000 yet to be raised to meet requirements even if all President Hoover's proposed economies are accepted; hence, there still would be need for a sales tax of some sort in addition to the beer tax. So the choice is not merely between a sales tax and a beer tax; it is between a sales tax on one hand and a beer tax plus a sales tax on the other.

Suppose it be granted that the nation is much in need of revenue. Some years ago it determined to cease condoning the social evil of drink for the sake of its hush money. A forward step of such magnitude always demands serious effort. But is it too great a sacrifice to ask of the nation to pull through its crisis by paying for its government along with purchases it normally makes of things worth having rather than be wheedled into paying by its appetite for intoxicants? If the nation wishes to outgrow its vices, it must sometime outgrow the supposition that its treasury must subsist on those vices.

The Rights of Reputation

THE publication in several volumes of Sir Walter Scott's correspondence raises once more a question that was brought to the front a few months ago when certain letters of Keats were made public for the first time. Is it justifiable to publish for general reading writings which their authors never intended for publication?

This is an issue that is daily becoming more urgent, because of late years there has sprung up a passion for printing every scrap of material left by distinguished writers. The early work of Jane Austen has been issued, and a well-known contemporary writer has been unable to keep in oblivion her first amateur efforts at fiction. Much (though not all) of the material thus printed is not of very high quality. Is its publication fair to the reputation of its writer?

Before deciding hastily that it is not, one may recall that some of the most famous books in the world were not intended for the public eye. In order that his diary should never be read by anyone but himself, Pepys, happily in vain, wrote it out in an elaborate system of shorthand. Many people think that much of the best work of Scott himself is to be found in his Journal, originally a private document.

There is also the historian's aspect of the matter to be considered. He feels that no piece of information that casts light upon the life or character of any great man should be concealed, in justice either to himself or others. Not until Carlyle published a selection of the speeches and letters of Oliver Cromwell did the English Protector begin to receive anything like justice from posterity.

Nevertheless, it remains true that the liability of having the market flooded by possibly dull and inferior work is a contingency which many an author may doubtless regard with misgiving. One way of protecting themselves against it is now being commonly adopted by well-known English authors, who are bringing out collective editions of all the parts of their work by which they wish to be remembered. This gives the general public an admirable indication of what sections of his work an author wishes ultimately to be judged by. It protects his reputation against whatever may be published later to which it has not been possible to gain his consent.

This Changing World

PASSENGERS on a street car in a large city recently were amused at the interested enthusiasm of a child, a girl about eight years old, who, it developed, just then was taking her first trolley ride.

Of the conductor and of her mother who accompanied her the child asked a rapid succession of questions about the tram and its operation. She was as interested in that street car as she would have been in a new doll or a new toy.

When she left the car, one of the passengers learned from the conductor that the mother had remarked that the little girl never had been on a street car before simply because the family always used automotive transportation; either their own motorcar, a taxicab, a bus, or an airplane.

The incident throws a revealing spotlight upon a changing world, and opens up a wide field for speculation.

To an older person it seems incredible, at first, that even a young city child should never have ridden in a street car. And yet, upon second thought, it is quite apparent that there must be any number of children who are acquainted with this familiar medium of transport only by seeing it from the outside.

Think, too, then, for example, how many young persons there are who cannot picture a world without a radio, without electric refrigeration, without an oil-burning furnace, without an air mail, much less one without telephones, electric lights and skyscrapers.

It is trite indeed to say that the world moves rapidly these days. But few realize just how quickly it does change until a child, with disarming naïveté, shows how vast are the differences which a few years bring.

The Amazon in the News

THE Amazon has broken into the headlines. Far up its course a dispute over one of its many ports has brought the mighty river itself into the limelight.

If ever magnitude and majesty alone justified it, the Amazon deserves all the publicity it receives. Though not the longest, it is the largest river in the world. Its headwaters rise within 100 miles of the Pacific Ocean in Colombian, Ecuadorian and Peruvian territory. It then proceeds for more than 3000 miles through Brazilian forests, gathering as it glides along the waters from other rivers which rise in Venezuela, the Guianas and Bolivia.

When the Amazon reaches the eastern limits of Brazil the accumulated weight of waters from so many nations pushes the great stream far out into the Atlantic Ocean. Its fresh and silty waters, far offshore, baffled the early mariners, who could not understand how the Atlantic suddenly lost its saltiness and its deep blue color. Even today travelers marvel as they pass from Atlantic to Amazonian and back to Atlantic waters again.

In the 2,000,000 square miles which the Amazon drains is a vast network of navigable rivers formed by the Amazon and its great tributaries. Fourteen or more of the latter are as long as or longer than the Rhine; and, all told, they and the Amazon provide more than 25,000 miles of navigable river. Transatlantic vessels can steam as far as Iquitos, Peru, 2300 miles from Para, the Brazilian port near the Atlantic, and smaller steamships can ascend many of the tributaries anywhere from 500 to 1000 miles, pushing their prows into the very heart of South America.

The Amazon and its tributaries wend their way through many regions about which nothing is known. Some of the smaller streams which feed the larger tributaries rise in places never yet visited by white men. It was one of these which ex-President Roosevelt explored and discovered. Nomad Indians of many tribes and customs still paddle up and down, fishing and hunting, as they did long before America was discovered.

Much of the rubber formerly used by the world came from scattered trees in the forests of the Amazon basin. Cities thrived and business prospered, and the rivers hummed with life. When, however, cultivated rubber from the British East Indian plantations took the place of that gathered from the trees of Amazonia, a recession set in which ended temporarily the world's interest in its greatest river system. Mr. Henry Ford has recently begun a plantation on a large scale on an Amazonian tributary, the Xingú, which he hopes will revive the rubber industry of northern Brazil.

For the moment, however, the river is humming with the activity of transport ships and naval vessels in and about the disputed city of Leticia. It is to be hoped that before long economic rather than military movements will restore the fluvial monarch's bid for recognition in the press of the world.

Editorial Notes

No longer does the quarterdeck gruffly consign the stowaway to fo'c'sle or stokehold, a young Dane discovered recently. A radio message brought an inbound vessel alongside; the would-be passenger was prosaically returned to port. And fiction writers are shorn of another peg on which to hang a tale.

Choctaw Indians of Oklahoma have organized a club to learn the white man's way of farming. Students of American history will wonder whose lands, as a preliminary step, they intend to appropriate.

The American election seems to have shown just what is meant by a Democratic republic.

Repeal the Law? Or Mend Our Ways?

The following is, with minor omissions, the text of a radio address which was delivered recently by Mr. John T. Harding, an attorney of Kansas City, Mo.

THERE are three classes seeking repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment: the brewers, the defenders of personal liberty, and those who have been led to believe that prohibition actually increases moral and economic evil.

The brewers want repeal for business reasons. They want to fatten on the traffic. This is a phantom class, powerful but invisible. They act by proxy. They speak through newspapers, magazines and political orators whom they control. They hide behind political platforms. They furnish propaganda. This class places money-getting above public good.

The second class is following the lead of the brewers but for a different reason. They seem to be alarmed over the loss of their personal liberty. They argue that they have a right to drink when they please; to get drunk when they please; to extend the point—to become drunkards if they please, and, when necessary, dump their dependents in the lap of the taxpayer with no one except themselves having a voice in the unhappy matter.

The Supreme Court of the United States has held that this law does not violate their personal liberty, but they appeal from that high tribunal to the people. Having failed at law they try propaganda. This class puts its appetite above patriotism, and appetite does not reason—it only wants. Are we a nation of patriots? Or a nation of appetites?

* * *

The third class is made up of men and women who love their country and hate the liquor traffic; who stand for morals and law and abhor drunkenness and crime. They realize that liquor is a force for evil. They know that its habit is progressive and too often leads to unhappiness. They have been against prohibition for those very reasons. They have been led to believe that this dry law actually incites drinking. They believe that this law, right in purpose, is wrong in practice. They have adopted the brewer's creed that a good tree can bring forth evil fruit. They believe that prohibition does not prohibit; that the more whisky we make the less we drink; the easier to get the less we want it. They believe that it is human nature—and especially among the young people—to want to do those things which are prohibited.

I challenge the wisdom of that argument. It may be true in some limited circles, but it is not true as to the masses. However sincere these circles may be in their convictions, they should not force them on the multitudes of American citizens who believe in prohibition and obey the law.

But what if the brewers are right? What if the people of America have degenerated to that point? That unhappy fact—if our country is to endure—might justify the enactment and enforcement of other inhibitions rather than the repeal of those we have. If we repeal the law against drinking because it causes drinking, how about the laws relating to opium, speeding, traffic and other forbidden things? If the brewers are right, then the only way to abolish drinking is to make it compulsory.

If the brewers are right that "Thou shalt not" actually incites crime, why stop at whisky? Why not go all the way? Why not begin at Sinai and come down to the tragedy in a large mid-Western city a short time ago, where a chauffeur exercised his personal liberty, got drunk, speeded through a safety zone, causing fatalities and injuries among people waiting for a street car?

* * *

It is argued that prohibition pours money into the underworld. Is that ugly fact chargeable to the law or to those who violate it? Is it chargeable to the fundamental involved or the habit indulged? If a nation has a good law and a bad habit, let us not repeal the law, let us amend the habit.

The Eighteenth Amendment did not originate the bootlegger. He is an old-timer. He is as old as legal restriction. He is the offspring of liquor regulation. The law closing saloons on Sunday; the law forbidding the sale of whisky to minors; high license—all regulation—use to breed bootleggers like mosquitoes. If we do not enforce the law, then only unrestricted liquor will abolish the bootlegger. None of us want to get rid of him that way.

I think we should get rid of him by law enforcement. The brewers say we cannot do it—that he is too strong. Judge Merrill E. Otis, of the Federal District Court of Western Missouri, has said: "To say that the Eighteenth Amendment cannot be enforced is to deny the facts." E. A. Olson, United States District Attorney of Chicago, said: "We have no more trouble enforcing liquor laws than any other laws."

Whom are we to believe? The federal officers or the brewers?

Are we ready to surrender to the underworld? Are we ready to confess to our people at home and the startled nations of the earth that the Republic of Washington and Lincoln can no longer enforce its laws? We sent Pershing and 2,000,000 soldiers across the seas to enforce the nation's will on the central powers. Are we powerless to enforce it at home?

The brewers argue that enforcement places too heavy a tax on the people. Colonel Woodcock, Director of Prohibition, reported that from 1920 to 1931 this Government collected in excess of the entire cost of enforcement, the sum of $264,432,000 by way of fines and revenue.

The brewers overlook the fact that one of the heaviest burdens any government has to carry is the indirect tax caused by the use of alcohol.

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The people of the earth are suffering from lack of employment. The propagandists are swift to take advantage of that unhappy fact, and say that if drinking is validated, the brewers will put to work 1,000,000 idle men and create a market for the excess grain of the farmer. The United States census for 1914 shows that the brewers under full headway were employing only 489,900 workers and of this number 409,465 were bartenders. Where one man was making whisky, nearly five were selling it.

Surely America can devise a better plan of employment than the validation of liquor or the restoration of the saloon. I think the saloon, along with the slave block, has passed into history. Both are relics of bondage. Nobody wants either back. But in my opinion, only the Eighteenth Amendment stands between the American people and the saloon.

The nations of the earth have had a big four years' party. They killed more than 8,000,000 men and wounded 32,000,000 others. They exploded the world's resources. They all but upset civilization. They are now paying the fiddler. The brewers, taking advantage of the distress of the people, suggest that prohibition contributed to our economic condition. That the restoration of liquor will help to restore prosperity. Have our moral standards too fallen below par? Have our ideals cheapened along with the price of stocks? Are we going to sacrifice honor because we are hungry? The crew of Columbus urged him to turn back. The children of Israel in the wilderness cried out for the fleshpots of Egypt. They wanted to turn back.

America has taken the plow handle. We will not turn back. We will carry our load to the end of the road and redeem America from the bondage of liquor.

Notes From Canton

Tax Reform In Kwangtung — THE military Governor of Kwangtung, Gen. Chen Chi-tong, announces a tax reform which has aroused more enthusiasm than any other in recent years. Kwangtung has clung to the old custom of "farming" taxes. The right to collect various types of taxes is sold to the highest bidder, who pays the Government a lump sum for the privilege, and takes as a personal profit whatever additional amount he can extract from the people. This system opens the way for serious abuses. General Chen and his associates have decided that as soon as monopolies expire, the Government will no longer sell tax rights, but will collect directly from the people. It is curious that Kwangtung, which takes pride in its progressiveness, should be one of the last provinces in China to reform this practice.

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Banditry Lessened — The example of Kwangtung's neighboring province, Kwangsi, has induced the local Government to reorganize the local militia. Three years ago, Kwangsi suffered from widespread banditry. Two progressive generals, Pai Chung-hsi and Li Tsung-jen, then took over the province and instituted an elaborate local militia system. Provincial armies were reduced to a minimum and the protection of local districts was left to the militia. The system has been a success, and banditry has been largely eliminated. General Chen and his associates have been so much impressed that they have begun to organize a similar militia system in Kwangtung. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is using the same system in reorganizing districts recovered from Communists in his campaign in Hupeh and Honan provinces.

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Slavery Stopped — The Kwangtung Government has followed the lead of Nanking in forbidding the traffic in slave girls. For centuries the "mu tsai" system has had a strong hold in this province. Poor families sold their daughters as domestic slaves to more well-to-do families, and such transactions were approved by law. The girls were bound to serve their masters until they became of age. Magistrates of local districts have been instructed to make complete lists of slave girls in their areas, and report them to the provincial government. Future sales are strictly forbidden, and those already in bondage will be freed as rapidly as means is found for their support.

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City Plans For Canton — The Canton municipal government has approved the plans of the City Planning Commission for the building of highway and drainage systems. The plan provides for construction of tramway lines, airdromes, railway stations and parks. Canton is divided into commercial, residential, agricultural and amusement areas, and owners of vacant lots have been notified that they must erect buildings of the approved type in each area within a year, after which a special tax amounting to 10 per cent of the land's market value will be imposed. This ruling is expected to relieve the housing congestion. Canton, one of the largest cities in China, has no tramway. Construction of an extensive system was started ten years ago, but was stopped after a dispute between the company and the municipal government over the franchise. The company has now been revived, and a satisfactory arrangement made with the municipality for its completion.

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Soldiers Who Serve — "An educated military" is the slogan of the Kwangtung Education Bureau in its campaign to institute military training in all middle schools and universities. "Some military force is necessary under present conditions," the bureau argues, "but there is a vast difference between good and bad soldiers. If educated men join armies in larger numbers, we can make the military servants, not masters, of the people."

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

Timely Correction

THE Daily Express rendered very useful service . . . by reproducing two photographs taken fresh from an American newspaper, which had apparently printed them as illustrations of the present deplorable state of England. In the one case Buckingham Palace was shown at the moment when it was being "Stormed by Thousands in New Riot." In the other case, the King, driving tophatted in an open carriage, was supposed to be scornfully rejecting a pathetic appeal of the unemployed for alms. Both pictures turned out, after the most praiseworthy research, to be perfectly genuine. Their only fault was that they represented an entirely different order of events. The first had been taken some years ago, when an enormous crowd of most loyal citizens surged round Buckingham Palace to welcome His Majesty's return from his convalescence at Bognor. The second depicted a familiar annual episode on Epsom Downs, where the gypsies are wont to run beside the Royal carriage in the hope of "a coin from the King."

There is no particular reason to inquire whether these astonishing perversions were due to malice or merely to stupidity. Let their authors have all the benefit of the doubt. But there is every reason why they should be corrected (as in this case they have been corrected) without a day's unnecessary delay. Otherwise they foster a false impression which is apt to spread at an almost incredible pace among people who have no means of checking its accuracy.

Half the troubles between the United States and this country have had their origin in a phrase or in a picture. Our Washington correspondent, for example, recorded yesterday his anxiety on reading that "European newspapers are reviving the old insulting reference to Uncle Shylock." His principal authority for this statement, as he tells us privately this morning, is a message purporting to quote from the new issue of the Observer, whose blameless columns did indeed contain a mention of Uncle Shylock—but a week ago, and in a retrospect of ancient history by an American writer!

Certainly nothing could be more dangerous just now, when British newspapers as a whole are maintaining an admirably sober outlook on Anglo-American relations, than to be too proud to set right these misrepresentations.—*The Times* (London).